

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1927 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 213

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

LOCARNO HELD AS MODEL FOR NAVAL EXPERTS

Political Accord, It Is Said, Should Precede New Disarmament Attempts

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE CALLED JUSTIFIED

Opportunity Is Available to Reach Agreement, It Is Said, "On a Larger Stage"

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Leading editorial today in the Economist, whose constructive criticism is widely respected, says that the worst feature of the Geneva breakdown seems yet unappreciated by the world at large. It believes the complacent theory that Great Britain would regard unmoved American naval expansion is untenable, because Japan would feel compelled to build to maintain its ratio with America, and Britain, in turn, would resume building to offset the Japanese.

"The British attitude," says the Economist, "no doubt is illogical. We insist that none but ourselves be judge of our own needs when it is a question of light cruisers, but we enter the lists with vigor when America claims the same right in the matter of large cruisers and gunboats. The second attitude is broader than the first. More progress is likely to be achieved when the right of each party to question the other's demands is openly admitted. It is only so that indefensible claims will be abated."

Secrecy a Drawback

"Half the vice of the conference indeed, has been the secrecy with which the whole discussions have been conducted for ex parte statements by various delegations supported by leakage calculated or otherwise, do not constitute publicity, as it is commonly understood at Geneva. The situation arising now is difficult to forecast. All America will be persuaded that Great Britain put forward inordinate tonnage claims. All Britain will be persuaded that America displayed obstinate past understanding.

"Japan is justified enough in feeling resentment toward both countries, for even the latest British plan would have involved the Japanese, on the accepted ratio basis, in increases they desired to avoid. The crux of the matter will be whether America decides to build on a great scale. The belated announcement of the signing of contracts for six 10,000-ton cruisers means little, for even under the Anglo-Japanese 12-12-8 ratio for this type the United States would be entitled to lay down 12 such vessels. Clearly if America chooses to spend its surplus wealth on shipbuilding she can leave every competitor far behind, and the adoption of that policy need cause none in this country much misgiving, provided Japan does not feel bound to follow the American lead."

Let Her Build Alone.

"The best thing that can happen, if America insists on building, is for this country and Japan to agree tacitly or openly to let her build alone. That unfortunately is unlikely to happen. Japan would hardly tolerate it for reasons already explained and we ourselves are committed already to a sufficiently formidable building program. The most hopeful possibility is revulsion of feeling on both sides of the Atlantic, in the face of a failure as ignominious as it's economically disastrous."

The economist concludes: "When every allowance is made for national

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927

Local
Bids Advertised to Build Fenway Lagoon 1
Cities' Support of League's Aviation Plan 4B
State A. F. of L. Officers 4B
State Dept. Survey Report 4B
Bus Year in Connecticut 4B
Radio Programs by School Children 4B
Schools to Have Motion Picture Machines 4B
License 25 Good Roads Symbol 4B
Provincetown Ends Celebration 4B
Many Students Working Work 4B
Building Contractors' Association 4B
Airplane Ship Nearly Complete 4B
Connecticut Needs Work Gains 4B

General

Mexican Oil Position Stated 1
Briand Speech Prizes Awarded 1
Faith Conference in Europe 1
China Wins on Tariff Autonomy 1
Belief Grows President Is Out 1
Locarno as Model for Naval Men 1
Prince and Mr. Baldwin Sail to Kingston 1
Colonel Lindbergh Visits Dayton, Women Trade Unionists in Paris Conference 1
U.S. Centennial in Boston 1
State Legion Backs General Draft 1
Airfields Multiply in West 1
Radio Stations Ask New Waves 1
Final

Sports

Wright Wins at Rowing 1
United States Badminton Tournam. 1
Junior and Boys' Tennis 1
Seabright Tournament 1

Features

In the Wake of the News 1
The Sundial 1
Aviation in the Churches 1
Vienna City of Flowers, Decks Its Windows and Lamp Posts 1
Antiques for the Homemaker 1
Moral in the World 1
The Home Forum 1
The Noblemen's Faith 1

Radic. 1
Star Stories 1
The Diary of Shubs, Our Dog 1
What They Say 1
In Leisure, Vein 1
Wise Friends 1
Editorials 1
Random Ramblings 1
Internationalism in the Berkshires 1
The Making of a Dictionary 1
Notes From Berlin 1

Trade Tourists Study California Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
San Francisco

MORE intelligent interest in the rural problems of their county is being encouraged among California business men by a series of farm tours being organized throughout the State.

Starting with a tour held in Santa Cruz County in which 123 business men from the cities went for a day's trip to inspect the work of the farm bureaus and agricultural extension service, six such trips have been made. In Orange County 110 bankers spent a day gaining first-hand knowledge of rural affairs.

Country Store Man Gets Off Soap Box to Seek Out Trade

That Is, Some of Them Do, and Those Who Do Not Lose Their Box

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6 (Special)—Just as the horse and buggy have been displaced by the automobile, so the cross-roads merchant who sat on a soap box and waited for customers to come in, is being displaced by the retailer who goes out and gets customers by new methods.

Speakers at the annual meeting of the American Retailers' Association discussed changes taking place in retailing.

Otto Cloud of Mary, Ind., which has a population of 320, speaking for the small town merchant, related how he has been forced to keep in close touch with everyone in town, writing letters of congratulation on anniversaries and recording all of the events of the community in a small newspaper which he edits and distributes free.

Speaking for merchants in medium-sized towns, Harold L. Post of Appleton, Wis., which has a population of 26,000, declared that, in order to keep up with chain stores, he has learned to know what his public wants, rather than to guess.

Miners Gather as Family

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 6 (Special)—Miners' Safety-First Field Day was held here, with every mining property in the district shut down so that miners and their wives and children, shift bosses, surface men, office men and officials of the companies are as one great family. Only pump men and watchmen remained at the mines, and close to 15,000 attended the outing.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

CHURCHES ASKED TO AGREE UPON LIMITED POINTS

British Bishop at Faith Conference Seeks to Narrow Discussion

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LAUSANNE, Aug. 6.—Diverse theories of "the nature of the Church" were expressed by a number of speakers, including C. Parks Cadman of Brooklyn, Monsignor Chrysostomos, the Metropolitan of Athens, the Patriarch of Greece, the Bishop of Manchester and others, in a discussion on that subject in the third day's session of the World Conference on Faith and Order. Owing to the absence of Monsignor Chrysostomos, the paper by him was read by Dr. Hamilcar Alivizatos, who presented the Greek Orthodox Church

In contrast to this, Mr. Cadman declared that the only authority the church possessed existed in its life and works. Mr. Cadman, as head of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America said that "the connection between an absolute external authority over the Christian life and the individual believer's experience of that life" requires elucidating. How the doctrine of indispensable sacerdotal mediation through an ordained priesthood could be adapted to the religious needs of a democratic age was a matter upon which he for one craved light.

Mr. Cadman said the belief of the Congregationalists was in a church united by flexible ties, and he drew comparison with the British Commonwealth of Nations, as lately reorganized. The test of a church, he said, is not conformity to type, but effectiveness in fulfilling the will of God.

Bishop Alexander Raffay of the Hungarian Church of Hungary said the church was not an object in itself, but a means to an end. All churches were members of the body, and no member could despise or judge another. The Universal Church was invisible and comprised Roman Catholics, Orthodox and Evangelicals.

The Bishop of Manchester feared that the church might become a mere society of men of good will, unless all Christians could agree upon certain ideals as constitutive and essential.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

RUSSIA SIGNS KRUPP TREATY

Only One-Fifth of Land Granted to Industry to Be Used for Wheat

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MOSCOW, Aug. 6.—A revised concession treaty with the Soviet Government was signed by the Krupp yesterday. The original concession, negotiated in 1923 during the first flush of enthusiasm after the signature of the Rapallo Treaty, proved a failure, the Krupp losing several millions and risking the loss of many more.

It consisted of 70,000 acres, to be planted with wheat, but the technical difficulties of cultivating such a vast area in Russia are enormous, and above all there is a water shortage.

Under the new contract one-fifth of the land only must be plowed, and the other four-fifths are to be for sheep rearing. Russian wheat prices are fixed by the Soviets at less than three-fifths of the world market price, but wool on the Russian market fetches nearly double the foreign price.

This statement brought varied questions from the Institute members and Dr. Shepherd pointed out

Question of Laws

Señor Castro-Leal, answering Mr. Stevens' question, asserted that the Mexican laws quoted by the latter were generally mining laws, whereas law bearing directly on oil, such as that of 1901, were more general in describing the rights of property holders to subsurface exploitation.

Finally, he said, the question can hardly be described as being open, since all but 22 oil companies, with 46 per cent of the oil production, have accepted it. As to the 22 companies, the wells already drilled are still being exploited, he asserted.

Answering a question of George W. Scott, Los Angeles lawyer, Señor Castro-Leal said a foreigner who now accepts an oil concession must renounce his right to diplomatic protection.

This statement brought varied

questions from the Institute members and Dr. Shepherd pointed out

Entire Village to Be Auctioned

Three Mills and 68 Houses in Manchaug, Mass., Will Be Sold

MANCHAUG, Mass., Aug. 6 (P)—Virtually this entire village will be on the auction block on Aug. 23 when three mills and 73 parcels of property, including 68 dwelling houses, will be sold.

As still as a country church yard, with its deserted houses, closed stores and silent mills, Manchaug is living in memory. The memory harks back to the days when its present 400 inhabitants were one-fourth the population of the village, when its homes were filled with happy families, its stores operated by thriving merchants and its mills clattering busily throughout the day. When the last bid is accepted at the auction the 400 people who continue to make their home here are optimistic that new business will move into the village and the mills will again become busy.

The properties are to be sold by the B. & K. Knight, Inc. and will consist of their holdings here. The number of dwellings held by them constitutes 75 per cent of the entire home. With the three mills will go the water rights.

The village property will be sold first. This comprises cottages and dwellings, highway front lots, a fertile farm, several large wood tracts and the mills.

The company has offered to the present occupants of their dwellings their homes with a half payment and the balance in 50 months.

Manchaug has been a manufacturing village since 1826. The first of the three mills that will go under the hammer was built in that year and the last in 1869. There are several families in the town who had known no other employment until the mills closed in 1921.

Golf Courses for Youngsters

will soon be popular if the success of one in San Antonio is any token. "C'm on over, Skinnay, let's play golf!" is a familiar call there, as you will note.

Monday

—Page One

Radio Controls Camera

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6 (P)—Radio control of an invisible camera which operates in daylight or darkness so that a thief merely by his presence in a room sets the camera in action, was demonstrated here by John D. Seebold, president of the Seebold Invisible Camera Corporation. Engineers of the General Electric Company developed the radio control device.

Oil Rights Not Confiscated Mexican Official Maintains

Williamstown Institute of Politics Hears Debate With Petroleum Producers' Representative—Manufacturer Reports Signs of Stability in Russia

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 6.—An official spokesman of the Mexican Government faced an authorized representative of American petroleum producers in the neutral forum of the Institute of Politics here, and before an audience that comprised the entire institute membership challenged the assertion that foreign oil interests face confiscation in Mexico with the declaration that national Mexican well-being justifies the new oil and agrarian laws and that these are actually unconstitutional.

The spokesman for the oil companies was Guy Stevens, director of the Association of Producers of

that the issue involved is one of international law, which gives the United States Government a clear right to protect an American citizen in Mexico, whether the latter has been required to "renounce" such protection or not.

The 22 oil companies which represent the Mexican oil and applying for confirmatory concessions, Mr. Stevens said, answering a question, did so chiefly to forestall a precedent which might alter the status of their holdings from vested rights as private property, to concessionary rights.

Stresses Legal Aspects

Mr. Stevens stressed the legalistic nature of the case throughout. No question of Mexican sovereignty, Mexico's right to exercise the power of eminent domain, its police power or right to levy taxes is involved, he said. The question is solely whether rights granted oil companies in three Mexican mining codes of 1884, 1882 and 1909 are now to be removed, he maintained.

Mr. Stevens quoted these codes which, he said, vested "exclusive ownership" of petroleum in the surface owner of oil tract. On May 1, 1917, Mexico's new constitution, together with new legislation relating to ownership of subsoil deposits of petroleum went into effect, and interpretations were made of it by the Mexican Supreme Court in 1921 and 1922.

Finally, in December 1925, Mr. Stevens said: "The Mexican Congress passed a petroleum law containing, among others, these provisions: The ownership of all petroleum deposits arising from positive acts performed prior to May 1, 1917, shall be confirmed by means of concessions. The maximum period of such concessions shall be 50 years, beginning from the date of the performance of the positive act; and those failing to apply for such con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

BRIAND SPEECH PRIZES GIVEN; 2500 COMPETE

Smith College Student Wins Award for Best English Translation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Special)—

The names of the college and high school students who received the 12 prizes in the Briand Speech Competition for the best translations from French into English of the speech de-

that the issue involved is one of international law, which gives the United States Government a clear right to protect an American citizen in Mexico, whether the latter has been required to "renounce" such protection or not.

The 22 oil companies which represent the Mexican oil and applying for confirmatory concessions, Mr. Stevens said, answering a question, did so chiefly to forestall a precedent which might alter the status of their holdings from vested rights as private property, to concessionary rights.

Stresses Legal Aspects

Mr. Stevens stressed the legalistic nature of the case throughout. No question of Mexican sovereignty, Mexico's right to exercise the power of eminent domain, its police power or right to levy taxes is involved, he said. The question is solely whether rights granted oil companies in three Mexican mining codes of 1884, 1882 and 1909 are now to be removed, he maintained.

Mr. Stevens quoted these codes which, he said, vested "exclusive ownership" of petroleum in the surface owner of oil tract. On May 1, 1917, Mexico's new constitution, together with new legislation relating to ownership of subsoil deposits of petroleum went into effect, and interpretations were made of it by the Mexican Supreme Court in 1921 and 1922.

Finally, in December 1925, Mr. Stevens said: "The Mexican Congress passed a petroleum law containing, among others, these provisions: The ownership of all petroleum deposits arising from positive acts performed prior to May 1, 1917, shall be confirmed by means of concessions. The maximum period of such concessions shall be 50 years, beginning from the date of the performance of the positive act; and those failing to apply for such con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Preliminary to framing a bill for presentation to Congress asking it to establish and finance, in connection with the air mail route between Boston and San Francisco, the development of passenger and commercial facilities for transcontinental service.

The Mayor will also ask the special legislative commission on aviation to advise Governor Fuller to include in his annual message to the Legislature next January a recommendation that an appropriation of about \$250,000 be made for the development of the East Boston Airport to provide for the enlarged service which the Mayor is seeking to have established in conjunction with the air mail system of the country.

The college students who won prizes were assigned are:

First, June Robinson, Western High School, Washington, D. C.; Second, Joel Brenner, Dorchester, Mass.; Third, Regina Hamelin, Trinity College, Washington

when his availability is discussed. In the first place he has never been a political person. He knows little of the politician's devious ways and cares less.

That may be admirable enough from the citizen's point of view, but the men who lead the party, control conventions and make presidents are politicians and they are reluctant to take up a man who does not speak their language. It is brought up that Mr. Hoover hardly knew whether he was a Republican or a Democrat a few years ago.

Then there is the California situation. Will Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from that state, accept Mr. Hoover? "To make terms with him probably is a way of putting it," Mr. Hoover would not approve of, yet without doing so it is possible he might not be able to obtain the delegation from his own State.

BULGARIA REWARDS EX-AMERICAN CONSUL

Special Session of Assembly Votes Gift

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Sofia

SOFIA, Aug. 6.—One of the last acts of the special session of the National Assembly was to vote 300,000 leva (\$20,000) as a gift to Dominic E. Murphy, former United States consul at Sofia and now Consul-General at Stockholm who, during the war as well as at the conclusion of the armistice in Saloniki, rendered invaluable service to Bulgaria "for which she will always be grateful."

The governing party continues strong, united, and complete master of the situation in a very large degree, liberty being given to the press and all political parties.

The assembly, which was elected May 29 and opened on June 19, closed yesterday.

Though much of the session was taken up with the speeches of opposition members who accused the Government of unfair election methods, most of the representatives, two-thirds of whom are Government party men, showed a desire for conciliation and constructive activity.

The laws passed include financial measures of importance which mark the beginning of an effort on the part of the present cabinet to alter Bulgaria's educational system so as to make it better conform to the needs of the peasantry and prevent an over-production of teachers, state officials, and lawyers, of whom there are considered to be too many.

CANAL IS ADVOCATED ACROSS NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 6 (Special)—The building of a sea-level canal across New Jersey from Bordentown on the Delaware River to Morgan to connect New York and Philadelphia was urged by J. Hampton Moore, president of the Atlantic Deepwater Association, in a speech delivered before the Atlantic City Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Moore estimated the cost of such a canal 30 miles long to be \$50,000,000. He also called attention to the fact that the New Jersey people were here interested in right of way for a canal to be built and maintained by the Federal Government and deplored the lack of interest among New Jersey citizens toward the cross-state canal plan, notwithstanding what Mr. Moore considers enormous possibilities for advancing the industrial importance of the State.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
B. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 3.
Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Ferry and Motor Boat—Harvard at Broad and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 12 to 5.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Cohasset carillon recital, 8:30.

Band concerts, auspices of Boston Park Department, Franklin Park, Boston.

Bird walk, Field and Forest Club,

Sanctuary, West Medford.

Worthy Grand Patron, O. E. S. of Mass-

achusetts, for members of the 1924 Ma-

tron and Patrons Association, Fox

Hunters' Club, Plymouth.

THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1890 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sunday and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palfmout Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$1.00 per year; single copies, 15 cents.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Home of Quality

Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours

CATERING—CONFECTIONERY

C. C. WHITTEMORE

1034 Boylston Street, Boston

We Pay Cash

FOR YOUR OLD Jewelry, Diamonds Pearls, Precious Stones Gold, Silver, Platinum

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON CO.

1034 Boylston Street, Boston

Opp Park St. Church, Liberty 8475

Dave's Tailor Shop

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits Made to Order

Cleaning, Pressing, Remodeling and Repairing Also Fur Remodeling

FOR GOOD WORK SEE DAVE

4 Dundee St., Cos. Massachusetts Ave. BOSTON

Vacation Luggage

Everything in Leather Goods for Everybody

REPAIRING DONE

Boston Trunk & Bag Co.

220 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

Opposite Low's State Theater

SACCO-VANZETTI PLEA RENEWED

Counsel Announces Intention to Seek Relief in Federal Court

A petition for a stay of execution has been presented to Governor Fuller, and a motion for a new trial and a petition for habeas corpus have been filed in the Superior Court at Dedham, it was announced this morning at the office of Arthur D. Hill, the newly engaged counsel for Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

At 10:30 a. m. two emissaries carrying written briefs and one carrying verbal word set out from Mr. Hill's office in the first official move to save the two men since Governor Fuller issued his decision on the case Wednesday night.

Herbert B. Ehrman, assistant counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti for the past few years, departed for the State House to present a stay of execution to Governor

Fuller. Michael A. Musmanno, a Pittsburgh lawyer working with the defense committee, left for the Dedham Superior Court to file a motion for a revocation of sentence and a new trial. Mr. Hill proceeded to the lobby of the Superior Court in Pemberton Square to talk with the Chief Justice concerning the case of which he has just taken full charge.

The petition carried by Mr. Ehrman to the Governor and Council contained the statement that it is the intention of the defense counsel in the event of failure of the petitions in the Dedham court, to take the case before the United States Courts immediately in order to obtain a hearing and decision and a final judgment.

The brief filed in the Dedham court by Mr. Musmanno contained a motion to remand the records of the new trial on the grounds of alleged prejudice by Judge Webster Thayer and new evidence discovered in the case. The brief also contained eight sworn affidavits by various persons connected with the trial, the majority of them dealing with actions or statements made by Judge Thayer.

It was claimed in the motion that Judge Thayer was so prejudiced against the defendants and their counsel that the two men had never had judicial consideration by the judge on questions involving their life and liberty, and that they had not had such a trial as was entitled them under Article 29 of the Declaration of Rights of the Inhabitants of Massachusetts or under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

The new evidence on which the plea for a new trial was based concerned a cap with certain holes in the lining, which Judge Thayer had declared was "some of the most important evidence." Further new evidence was discovered, concerning the opinion of William H. Proctor, a captain of the Massachusetts State police, who testified at the trial that in his opinion the bullet in question had been fired from Sacco's gun.

The motion claims that Captain Proctor later filed an affidavit that he was unable to find any evidence that the bullet had come from Sacco's pistol, and that his testimony given at the trial had been the result of a prearrangement between the District Attorney and himself.

LOCARNO URGED FOR NAVAL MEN

(Continued from Page 1)

bias, the average Englishman will find it difficult to avoid throwing most blame for the breakdown on America. On certain vital points her attitude throughout has been inexplicable and still is. Why she should refuse to consider a reduction in the size of capital ships till 1931 no one knows. Why she should talk, as she indisputably did, of building 25 10,000-ton cruisers, no one knows. What is the ground of her affection for eight-inch guns no one knows—unless it is based on the technically quite unstable argument that it takes an eight-inch gun cruiser to deal with armed merchantmen, which can mount only six-inch guns.

Talk About Prestige

"There has been a good deal of talk about prestige. That is intelligible enough when the Navy Department or . . . newspapers are vocal, but that the mass of American voters, half of whom have never seen the seas and never will, are troubling their heads about naval prestige is not at all easy to believe."

"Meantime the almost unintelligible statement read by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons—an emanation of Balfour's

ENTERED at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Home of Quality

Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours

CATERING—CONFECTIONERY

C. C. WHITTEMORE

1034 Boylston Street, Boston

We Pay Cash

FOR YOUR OLD Jewelry, Diamonds Pearls, Precious Stones Gold, Silver, Platinum

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON CO.

1034 Boylston Street, Boston

Opp Park St. Church, Liberty 8475

Dave's Tailor Shop

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits Made to Order

Cleaning, Pressing, Remodeling and Repairing Also Fur Remodeling

FOR GOOD WORK SEE DAVE

4 Dundee St., Cos. Massachusetts Ave. BOSTON

Vacation Luggage

Everything in Leather Goods for Everybody

REPAIRING DONE

Boston Trunk & Bag Co.

220 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

Opposite Low's State Theater

pen at its subtlest—was generally interpreted in America as meaning that we declined to accept the principle of parity with the United States in limits of cruisers. But when once, after much fumbling and hesitation, it was made clear that we fully accepted parity—provided it meant a real and not a paper parity—an agreement should have been possible.

Locarno Proposal

"But agreement means mutual adjustment and concession. The 'take it or leave it' attitude of the American admiralty is the rock upon which the conference has finally broken up."

The League of Nations, however, is a party to the Locarno Agreement, which includes Britain and Japan as all members, meets again in November to take up its unfinished work. An opportunity presents itself then, if there is any will in that direction, to reach after all, on a larger stage, an agreement which the restricted conference of three powers has failed to.

"But the omen is not good. America and Britain will still be suffering from exasperation with one another. There is more reason to fear the smaller conference will have ruined the chances of the larger, than to hope that the larger will retrieve the failure of the smaller."

If that should be so, the only way to progress will be to follow the Locarno model and prefaze new attempts at a disarmament agreement with some political accord that will give the participants a sense of security, which they seem to lack today."

Italian Editor Attacks Failure of Conference

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Haifa

ROME, Aug. 6—Robert Forges d'Avanzati, editor of the Tribuna, the only authoritative Fascist journal to occupy himself with various phases of the naval limitation conference, has published another article on the failure of the conference.

His strong indignation against the "pacifist" attitude of the three powers who joined the parley is repeated with stronger emphasis on the occasion of the failure of the conference, the only result of which he considers is the diminution of the prestige of the League of Nations.

Benito Mussolini, d'Avanzati asserts, acted very wisely when he refused to take part in the parley, the success of which was very doubtful from the beginning. Italy, the writer concludes, is firmly determined not to see the tonnage armament of its navy controlled in such a way as to leave it inferior in both number of guns and types of ships to other powers.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES AT WELSH REUNION

HOLEYHEAD, WALES, Aug. 6 (AP)—Moving scenes marked the reunion yesterday of Welshmen from all parts of the world at the Elateddfod, or festival of song and poetry, now in progress here.

Thirteen countries are represented, the United States having the largest contingent. Fully 10,000 voices yesterday joined in an impressive singing of "Home Sweet Home."

The motion claims that Captain

Proctor later filed an affidavit that he was unable to find any evidence that the bullet had come from Sacco's pistol, and that his testimony given at the trial had been the result of a prearrangement between the District Attorney and himself.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by showers in late afternoon or night; not much change in temperature; variable winds becoming fresh southwest.

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

NEW ENGLAND: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

NEW YORK: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

PHILADELPHIA: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

DETROIT: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

CHICAGO: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

MINNEAPOLIS: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

ST. LOUIS: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

ATLANTA: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

MEMPHIS: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

NEW ORLEANS: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

HOUSTON: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

SAN ANTONIO: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

PHOENIX: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

BOULDER: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

SPRINGFIELD: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

PROVIDENCE: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.

NEW YORK CITY: Fair tonight; Sunday showers; not much change in temperature; moderate west and southwesterly winds.</p

ROYAL PARTY TAKES TRIP UP ST. LAWRENCE

Princes and Mr. Baldwin
Sail Through Thousand
Islands to Kingston

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 6 (AP)—Night had fallen on Kingston Harbor when the yacht Magdalen reached here with the Prince of Wales and Prince George, Stanley Baldwin, Premier of Great Britain and W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, after a trip through the Thousand Islands from Brockville. There was a brief informal reception at the landing stage and the party was escorted through the streets in motor cars. At the statue of the Confederation the Prime Minister of Great Britain placed a wreath of tribute. Cheers and applause greeted the party.

A short time later the party boarded the royal train, which had been moved from Brockville during the day. During the night the visitors will leave for Toronto, where they are to spend the day today.

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 6 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin, traveling by boat from Brockville to Gananoque through the Lake of the One Thousand Isles today passed through American waters for a short time and were greeted from the American shore enthusiastically.

When the Prince and the Premier arrived at Brockville from Ottawa yesterday, rain was falling, but the downpour lasted only a few minutes and the splendid weather which has greeted them since their arrival in Canada continued for the rest of the day.

Their progress through the Thousand Islands was one of many ovations. From Clayton and Alexandra Bay on the American side several yachts and motorboats raced down the St. Lawrence waiting at the entrance to the American Channel for the arrival of the royal party. The boats swung around as the visitors' yacht appeared and escorted her through American waters.

The royal party ran within 100 yards or so of the American shore at Alexandria Bay. American flags were dipped in greeting and guns were fired in salute.

Captain Estord, who took the present King and Queen through the Thousand Islands more than 20 years ago, was in command of the yacht carrying the Royal Party. Along the water front at Gananoque, a great crowd gathered to greet the guests.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George, his brother, while in Brockville yesterday morning were able to get in a round of golf. The princes, with Mr. Baldwin, were luncheon guests of Mrs. G. T. Fulford. The reception at Brockville was purely informal and there were no addresses of welcome.

Log House Prepared

HIGH RIVER, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Many improvements have been added to the log house which is the home of the Prince of Wales on his Alberta ranch, since his last visit to Canada, these alterations including the addition of a new lounge and several extra bedrooms. The interior is in no sense luxurious, being simply outfitted. The furnishings of the lounge comprise a few comfortable chairs, several water-color paintings of the beautiful country surrounding the E. P. Ranch, and one or two well-filled bookcases.

The Shropshire and Hampshire sheep on the E. P. Ranch are from the Duke of Westminster's famous flock. These have done exceptionally well in western Canada, so that similar herds have been established by many farmers from stock purchased from the Prince's ranch. The Prince aims to make his ranch a practical model of its kind and an example to other farmers in Canada.

Invitation to Prince

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The committee in charge of the opening of the Mount Revelstoke Auto Highway has sent to the Prince of Wales, and his brother, Prince George, an invitation

to attend the function, hoping to have the Prince of Wales formally open the highway.

Tourists from all parts of the world marvel at the scenic wonders of this mountain road 20 miles in length and with a maximum grade of six per cent. The recent erection of a lookout on the highest pinnacle on the summit by the Dominion Forestry branch has added to the attraction of the trip over this unique highway.

CHURCHES ASKED TO LIMIT TALK

(Continued from Page 1)

tial to the church. He suggested seeking an agreement on four points: first, the doctrine of God formulated in historic creeds; second, the Sacraments; third, the ministry, and last, the living relations of the church to Christ. He concluded that perhaps the main result of the conference would be to teach to all the need of a deeper personal discipline.

Dr. Workman of the Westminster Wesleyan College supported Mr. Cadman's arguments that the rock wherein the church was built is a living confession of faith. The demand for unity becomes more intense daily, he said, particularly from the mission fields of the East, where great difficulties are reported to be arising owing to the confused authority. This was stated to be particularly true of the case in which converts from eastern faiths were confronted with such problems as caste at communion service, and various outlooks on marriage, upon which the Christian churches are not in definite agreement.

The Rev. William Pierson Merrill of New York acted as chairman of today's conference.

NEW YORK PROTECTING ITS TRANSIT STATIONS

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Every subway and elevated station in the city was under police guard today in a determined attempt to prevent further activities of bombers who shortly before midnight seriously damaged two subway stations in the Madison Square district, injuring more than a score of people.

The Federal Government took a hand in the investigation this morning, assigning Department of Justice agents to assist police. The two bombs were exploded almost simultaneously in the B. M. T. station at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, just above the Flatiron Building and the I. R. T. station at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, adjacent to the site of the old Madison Square Garden.

KENTUCKIAN WRITING NEW LIFE OF BUNYAN

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Dr. James W. Raine, professor of English language and literature at Berea College, Kentucky, is now paying a visit to England in connection with a new popular life on John Bunyan which he is writing. "My purpose in writing," he said, "is to show that we still have the best elements of Puritanism in our modern life. My aim is to stress not his peculiar ideas, but his elemental ones. The book will be mainly for those who do not know him."

Dr. Raine, who has been working for 21 years in the Appalachians, is visiting Bedford, the home of Bunyan. "Georgian Continues"

In unoccupied Germany the reorganization has long continued. Now a similar operation is noticeable in the occupied regions. Sporting societies have been formed for practicing long marches and physical exercises. Some groups were even surprised in performing "exercises of combat." Shooting practice is frequent, especially among public agents. There is a tendency for the

LARGE ZINC OUTPUT
VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—That the smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company here, with its capacity of 760 tons of metal daily, is turning out 10 per cent of the world's lead and zinc, was the assertion recently made by S. G. Blaylock, general manager of the company. The company uses a carload of cement every two days, consumes 115,000 tons of coal and 62,000 tons of coke every 12 months.

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
Penn Florist
124 Tremont Street LIBERTY 4317
BOSTON, MASS.

A Manufacturer's Close-Out

Boxed Stationery

3 Boxes for 1.00

5000 Boxes at About
1/2 the Usual Price

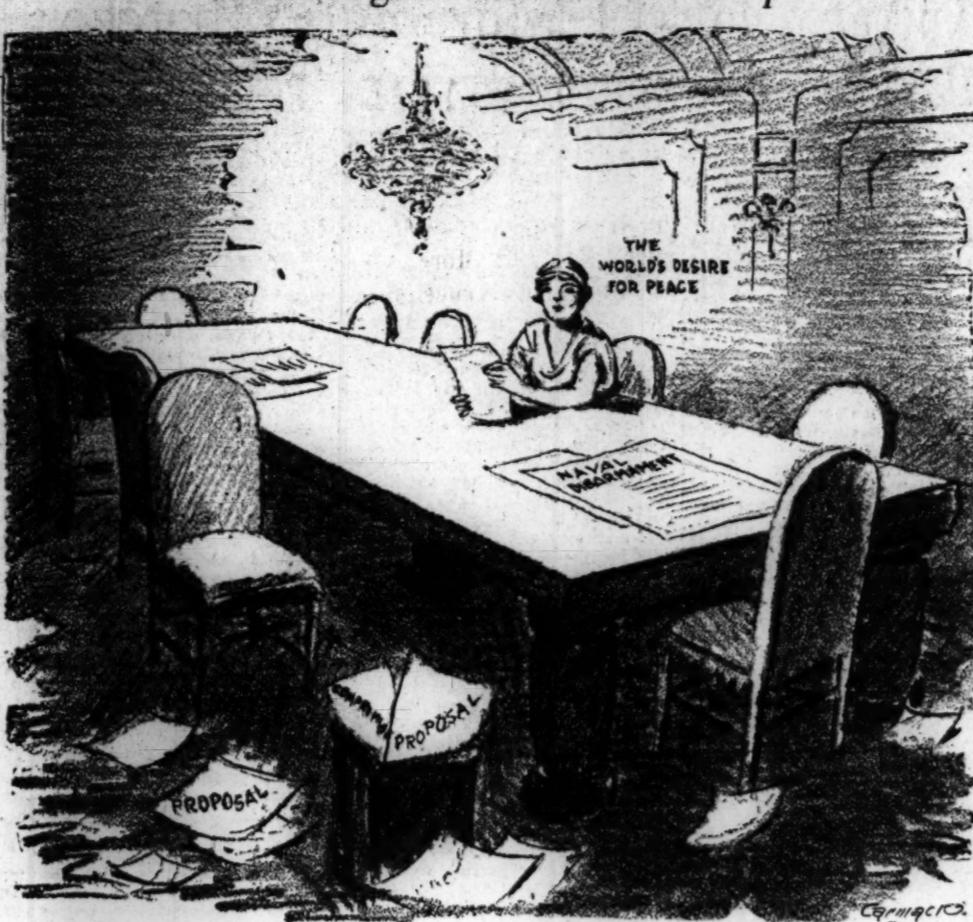
Manufacturer's unusual close-out gives us this opportunity to offer a splendid quality of boxed stationery in white and a variety of colors. Some of the envelopes have fancy linings and others are unlined. Attractively boxed and suitable for gifts.

First Floor—Tremont Street

Mail or Phone Orders to BARBARA WEST—Hancock 8200

The Shepard Stores
Owners of Shepard's Stationery WHAC, Boston

The Delegate Who Never Gives Up



ness saved the reception from being a failure and disappointment for at least half of the throng which greeted him at McCook Field. Through a misunderstanding as to the time used in Dayton, he arrived at the field from Wheeling, W. Va., in the Spirit of St. Louis at 1 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 2, as scheduled. When informed of the mistake he immediately took off again and flew to Wright Field, 15 miles away, where he waited until an hour had elapsed and then made another landing at McCook Field at the time specified.

The crowd appreciated his cooperation as evidenced in the applause accorded him, both as he landed and when he stepped before the microphone to respond to the speeches of welcome, delivered by A. C. McDonald, Mayor, and P. L. Whitehead, Boy Scout executive.

CHINA FIRM IN TARIFF STAND, HONOLULU CONFERENCE HEARS

(Continued from Page 1)

one province to another. The stand of most of the powers is clearly understood to be that they favor tariff autonomy, but that first this Ikkin must be abolished.

On this question Mr. Bau said: "If it be impossible for China to carry out the pledge of honor to abolish Ikkin by Jan. 1, 1929, the question arises, will China assert her tariff autonomy by that date without the simultaneous execution of the pledge? From the circular notice of Jan. 13, 1927, it is reasonable to expect that China will in all probability proceed to assert her tariff autonomy on that date."

The Chinese members were very hopeful, declaring that China will be capable of abolishing the Ikkin and administering new tariff laws by Jan. 1, 1929. As a sign of further progress they pointed to the recent announcement that the Nanking Government had ordered Ikkin abolished Aug. 1, 1927.

Should the Chinese be unable to abolish the Ikkin completely by Jan. 1, 1929, the proposal was made at the session that a presidential order against this form of revenue be put in effect regardless.

The policies of three major powers were set forth in a general way in quotations from official notes of the respective governments as follows:

Great Britain: By the note of Dec. 18, 1926, the British Government asked the powers to agree to "declare their readiness to recognize her (China's) right to enjoyment of tariff autonomy as soon as she herself has settled and promulgated a new tariff."

Japan: By the statement of Nov. 3, 1925, in the Peking tariff con-

DAYTON, O., Aug. 6 (Special)—Tribute to Dayton, home of Orville and Wilbur Wright, inventors of the airplane, was paid by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in his first official visit to this city, the scene of much of the labor which made flying a reality.

The transatlantic flier declared Dayton needed no stimulus in airport activities, as that stimulus has been in operation for the last 20 years. He described McCook Field, where he landed and where a public reception was tendered him, as the best "close in" field he has seen.

"It will not be long," he said, "until Dayton will be linked by passenger, freight and mail lines to routes running to all sections of the country. I believe it will be only a matter of time till Dayton's prominence as a commercial air center will even surpass the place it now occupies as the army's greatest air plane base."

Colonel Lindbergh's thoughtful-

WATCH REPAIRING—
REASONABLE PRICES
ARTHUR W. FITT
51 WINTER STREET, 4TH FLOOR
BOSTON, MASS.

Inquire for
Owner's Budget Plan

99 Chauncy Street, Boston
Tel. Hancock 3790-3791

Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON

Next Interest Day August 10

The Saver is a better citizen and a stronger man in every way. Increase your savings and your self-respect at the same time.

Start a Savings Account Now

Deposits \$23,300,000

Surplus \$1,900,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4½%

BRICK SHIPS 22,500 CARS

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—The Buick Motor Company shipped 22,500 cars in July, compared with 17,000 in June and 13,929 in July last year.

Brick made in New England

Home builders in New England have an advantage in that our native clay provides unrivaled raw material for bricks of rare beauty, at lowest cost.

SEND FOR THESE BRICK BOOKS

BRICK MANUFACTURERS' ASS'N of New England
11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Send me the books checked below, for which I enclose the price indicated:

"Your Next Home"—photos and plans of 37 brick homes (10c); "Farm Homes Built of Brick" (10c); "Brick How to Build and Estimate" (25c); "Skinned Brickwork"—new brick with textures pictured and described (15c). Write your name and address on the margin. Get all four books for 55c.

FRIGIDAIRE

Frigidaire is the product of the world's largest organization of electrical, mechanical and chemical engineers. Low prices are made possible by the fact that more Frigidaire are built than all other electric refrigerators combined.

Now

FRIGIDAIRE

at the lowest prices ever offered

This new model
complete... ready to plug
in any electric outlet....

only

\$180

643 PAYNTER ST.

Easy to Move

Freeze an abundance of ice cubes between meals

THIS complete metal cabinet Frigidaire with enameled steel lining

and white Duco finish is the lowest

priced electric refrigerator ever offered.

Its operating cost is exceedingly

small. It has ample ice and dessert

freezing capacity. It can be bought on

the General Motors deferred payment

plan. Now being shown at the 2500

Frigidaire display rooms. Booklet on

request.

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION

Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

Dept. G-210, Dayton, Ohio

PRODUCT • O.P. • GENERAL • MOTORS

Anglo-German Entente Seen in Congress of Trade Unions

New Labor Orientation Marks Conference at Paris—Disputes Hold Up Program

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The crisis in the affairs of the International Federation of Trade Unions has put all other business on the agenda into the background. Formal resolutions on arbitration, and the eight-hour day have been passed while awaiting the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the charges of intrigues and to propose a remedy. This commission

has sat many hours, but agreement has been delayed.

The British delegation proposes to leave all questions of reconstruction of the federation to a small commission to report to another general conference within 12 months.

Meantime, the work of the federation has been virtually suspended. No officials are to be reappointed at this conference, and the thorny question of the re-election of A. A. Purcell of Britain as president does not, therefore, arise.

The commission may be authorized to remove headquarters out of Amsterdam. The German delegates broadly agree to these proposals, but other groups object. The conference therefore has adjourned for further consideration of the subject en camera. A definite movement for an Anglo-German Trade Union entente has arisen during the week, and this may have an important effect on the question of the relations between the British and Russian unions. This will certainly strengthen the moderate elements of the British unions.

TOURISTS GO NORTH

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The arrival of long-delayed summer weather on the Pacific Coast has been followed by an enormous movement of American tourists into British Columbia. Transportation companies report a sudden growth in travel, while the roads are crowded with American cars, and motor ferries between Vancouver Island and Washington State are taxed almost to capacity.

BUICK SHIPS 22,500 CARS

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—The Buick Motor Company shipped 22,500 cars in July, compared with 17,000 in June and 13,929 in July last year.

Brick is but little higher in first cost

than even the cheapest type of construction, with practically no maintenance expenses over decades of time.

A brick home has a high rental and re-sale value, due to its stability, fire resisting qualities, and native beauty. The man who builds with brick, does not rebuild.

Brick made in New England

Home builders in New England have an advantage in that our native clay provides unrivaled raw material for bricks of rare beauty, at lowest cost.

SEND FOR THESE BRICK BOOKS

BRICK MANUFACTURERS' ASS'N of New England
11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

UNION CENTER MAY BE MOVED FROM HOLLAND

Proposal to Abandon Amsterdams Made by Federation Delegates

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—A proposal to move the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions, now in session at Paris, from Amsterdam to "a country with a lower rate of exchange" stands to the credit of Belgium, Great Britain suggesting that the headquarters be moved to Brussels.

The Dutch delegation is responsible for the proposal of the establishment of an "international strike fund for strikes and lockouts." Great Britain at the same time calls for "a conference with the international trade secretaries for the purpose of exhaustively investigating the question of how best to render assistance to affiliated national centers requiring aid in industrial disputes."

Johann Sassenbach, one of the three joint secretaries of the I. F. T. U., divides the aid which can be given in case of strikes and lockouts into "financial support and economic measures such as holding up traffic, prevention of import and export, or boycotting the goods of the country concerned." He believes that appeals for international support should only be made "in very special cases"; that they "should emanate only from the national centers and not from individual organizations, except in the case of appeals to unions in the same trade abroad."

Relief of Strikers

This means, he adds, that "relief action on an international scale should be undertaken . . . in an industrial conflict of such economic importance that the means at the disposal of the national movement . . . are inadequate to achieve success," which only happens in exceptional cases. Mr. Sassenbach has prepared for the congress a scheme based on these considerations, in which it is laid down that all money collected nationally for such strikes and lockouts must be forwarded to the I. F. T. U. for transmission to the country concerned which must publish a financial statement showing the con-

Information laid before the congress showed that four distinct relief actions had been organized by the I. F. T. U. since the last congress at Vienna in 1924. The collections in 1925 for "locked out Danish workers" realized about £184,300, for the British national strike in 1926, £39,400, and for the miners' lock-out, £134,200. In addition the I. F. T. U. provided about £80,000 by way of loan and also "acted as intermediary for the purpose of arranging loans from the affiliated national centers to the British trade union movement."

No Hard and Fast Rules

Speaking of economic action, Mr. Sassenbach says that "it would be an impossible task to lay down hard and fast rules governing the practice of international solidarity." He remarks on the difficulty of preventing "the delivery of certain classes of goods to a country where the demand for these goods has been increased by means of a strike or lock-out"—as for instance in the British coal "lock-out" when foreign coal was hewn by trade union miners, transported not only by foreign but also by British trade union railway and transport workers so that the British miners were greatly hampered.

Mr. Sassenbach therefore advocates "strenuous efforts" to prevent "international strike-breaking" and application in exceptional cases from the national centers to the I. F. T. U. "for the prevention of the transportation of certain goods to the countries in which the conflict is taking place. In such cases profit must be afforded that in the country itself, every effort is being made to render the importation and subsequent transportation of the goods impossible."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. K. N. House, Tex.
Mrs. Bess L. Julian, Dayton, O.
Mr. and Mrs. James Christie, Montreal, Can.

Mister Douglas Christie, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Angelina Ritemour, North Plate, Neb.

Mrs. Bess W. Burr, Temple, Tex.
Mrs. Hoffeditz, San Francisco, Calif.

E. W. Smith, Denver, Colo.

Miss Julia Cogavel, Franklin, Allianc,

Mrs. Flary E. May, Winnipeg, Can.

Madeline H. Morgan, Butler, Colo.

Mary Clegg, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Calif.

George W. Hemens, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Irma Baetzell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Ivy Powell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Stetson, Decatur, Ill.

Mrs. Paul De Wees, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ferrall De Wees, Freeport, Pa.

Paul De Wees, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. R. Appleton, Chicago, Ill.

W. R. Appleton, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. W. J. Conner, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Mary H. French, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. Harry M. Clarke, Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. Rhea May, Toledo, Mich.

Mrs. John C. Cook, Belmont, Mass.

Iles Schmidt, Davenport, Ia.

Mrs. O. C. Hendry, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. E. G. L. Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. George E. L. Lexington, Pa.

Miss Anna School, The Hague, Holland.

Mrs. Maude Lane, Miami Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Barbara Boyne, Lynnwood, Calif.

Mrs. Marie C. Hutchinson, Swatonia, Minn.

Raymond N. Hutchison, Owatonna, Minn.

Mrs. Cleo L. M. Bricker, Steetton, Pa.

J. W. Bricker Jr., Steetton, Pa.

Mrs. Edward S. Orr, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Edward G. L. Lexington, Mo.

Mrs. Agnes Erickson, Chicago, Ill.

Oldest Coins: The oldest coins of which we have any knowledge date back to approximately 700 B. C. They will buy more today than they would then.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

A BENIGN and modest-looking little slip of paper, five inches by three, quietly dropped from the Black Hills of South Dakota, has fallen with an effulgent burst into the midst of American presidential politics. It was a "telegraphic" message—almost with the 10-word limit—from President Coolidge: "I do not choose to run for President in Nineteen Twenty Eight." The correspondents

Mr. Coolidge offered no reasons as to why he should "choose" not to undertake renomination next year—a renomination which most political writers believe would have been a virtual assurance of election. To date five Presidents have declined to hold office more than eight years. They are Washington in 1797, Thomas Jefferson in 1809, James Madison in 1817, James Monroe in 1825 and Andrew Jackson in 1837, all contributing to the much-mooted American tradition that a President should not serve more than two terms. If Mr. Coolidge were to win another election, he would have held office but one year and seven months over two terms, having completed the latter period of the Harding Administration. Many of Mr. Coolidge's supporters have contended that since he has served but one elective term, the anti-third-term precedent would be no bar to his candidacy.

The Coolidge edict is, of course, receiving varying interpretations. Much of the press and many political leaders believe that the President would

wave his "choice" if the Republican Party decided unanimously to draft him. In the meanwhile the Republican presidential lists have been thrown wide open, and the names of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Frank O. Lowden, farm bloc leader; Vice-President Dawes; Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State; Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House; Senator William E. Borah and others are in the forefront of political interest.

♦ ♦ ♦

A "HEAVY" SCRAB OF PAPER

wave his "choice" if the Republican Party decided unanimously to draft him. In the meanwhile the Republican presidential lists have been thrown wide open, and the names of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Frank O. Lowden, farm bloc leader; Vice-President Dawes; Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State; Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House; Senator William E. Borah and others are in the forefront of political interest.

♦ ♦ ♦

WHEN the General Motors Corporation announced last week that its earnings for the first six months of the year exceeded \$129,000,000, it took the lead in corporate industry in the United States, with the United States Steel Corporation receding only to a close second. More lately the E. du Pont de Nemours Company—Pierre S. du Pont is chairman of the General Motors Corporation—bought 114,000 shares of United States Steel common stock at an estimated price of \$14,000,000.

Such, in brief, are the cardinal facts in a bit of financial news which the Federal Trade Commission considers a "matter of public concern." It is concerned with the fact that the du Pont company holds a dominating stock interest in General Motors. It is concerned with the fact that the du Pont company has acquired a sizable holding in United States Steel. It is concerned, lastly, with the question as to whether this "community of interest" will bring these corporations or any other important industrial corporations under a common ownership, control, or management.

♦ ♦ ♦

DISAGREEMENTS, unlike their effect upon the Geneva naval conference, which has now adjourned without finding a mutually acceptable disarmament program, are a vitalizing factor at the Williamsburg Institute of Politics. Its seventh annual session, continuing through the present month, has attracted to its round tables eminent representatives of the principal nations, and is devoting its discussion to the practical problems of these nations. Conflicting interests and misunderstood ambitions which on the surface are sources of fear and friction are thus being analyzed, reconciled and understood.

While the field of inquiry is compassing the questions that are paramount in the news, the issues involved in the post-war struggle of democracy versus dictatorship have commanded outstanding attention. Moreover, the accession of numerous dictators since the World War is, in the view of one speaker, more than an academic concern to the United States. Continued public apathy and indifference to civic affairs, such as manifested by the cumulative decrease in popular voting during the entire twentieth century were considered likely to development of government by the minority—a form of dictatorship—in America.

Pertinent to this comment, a writer in a current magazine submits this opinion: "An excitable workman declares there is no other solution but revolution; a conservative without energy asserts there is no other solution but dictatorship." And likewise at Williamsburg revolution and dictatorship were classified as outgrowth of a similar state of popular thought.

As to the European trend of dictatorships, the movement away from democratic rule since the World War, expressing itself radically in Italy and Russia, has also taken expression in Poland, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Persia, and the Balkans. There are also signs that democracy may again soon be in the ascendancy. Primo de Rivera in Spain has announced that he intends to terminate his dictatorship and will convolve a National Assembly to frame a new constitution and electoral law. Greece has moved back to parliamentary government. France, once subject to cries of the need of a dictatorial régime, has surmounted a grave financial crisis. Parliamentary government in Great Britain has prevailed over attempted coercion. More recently in Austria threats of force proved futile as a political instrument. And the German Republic is progressively meeting political impossibility.

Mr. Sassenbach therefore advocates "strenuous efforts" to prevent "international strike-breaking" and application in exceptional cases from the national centers to the I. F. T. U. "for the prevention of the transportation of certain goods to the countries in which the conflict is taking place. In such cases profit must be afforded that in the country itself, every effort is being made to render the importation and subsequent transportation of the goods impossible."

♦ ♦ ♦

LITERATURE is adopting aviation. The airplane is not only commercially practical, but dramatically plausible, for in the current announcements of the New York theatrical managers is the news that a full-length play will open on Broadway this fall with its entire three acts taking place in the cabin of a plane en route from Paris to London.

The latest achievement in air transportation is the successful take-off of Clarence Chamberlin from the Leviathan after it had steamed about 100 miles out the New York harbor. Chamberlin's airplane was able to attain flying speed after using only about 75 feet of the specially constructed runway. The United States Lines plans to equip its entire fleet with this take-on device to provide a regular ship-to-shore service for both passengers and mail.

Fully 20 transatlantic flights from England, France, and Germany to the United States, and from the United States to these same countries with Italy as another point of destination are in prospect for the present month.

♦ ♦ ♦

PARADOKSALLY, Great Britain has been uniting its Empire by bestowing greater freedom upon its dominions. Particularly is this true of Canada, which, now commemorating its sixtieth year of confederation, is today enjoying virtually complete independence in both domestic and international relations, and is at the same time increasing its usefulness in integrating the Empire.

The visit of the Prince of Wales, Prince George, and the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, to Canada is essentially an act of recognition of the many contributions which Canada is making and can continue to make to British progress. It is a recognition that Britain needs Canada as well as Canada needs the mother country. In his own words, Mr. Baldwin—and British premiers seldom stray far from London—came not to interpret his own country to Canada, but rather to be interpreted to Canada by Britain.

Incident to his Canadian tour, Mr. Baldwin is making a particular study of agriculture, especially the operations of the Canadian wheat pool, which growing out of the experience of regular prices under the direction of a government wheat board during the World War, has now developed into what is considered the largest farmers' co-operative organization in the world. It is now handling annually fully 150,000,000 bushels of wheat besides 30,000,000 bushels of coarse grain, representing a yearly business of \$300,000,000.

Mr. Baldwin emphasizes the need of lifting British agriculture to a higher plane, and through this development it is believed that further alleviation of unemployment conditions in England can be effected. While unemployment is at its lowest figure since 1921, Mr. Baldwin looks to the prosperous farm lands of the dominions to absorb more unemployed into gainful occupation.

Even as Canada is finding co-operative selling a sustained boon to agriculture, the farm relief measures which are believed to meet the favor of the Coolidge administration center about an extension of the co-operative marketing system in the United States, the latest proposal emanating from Rapid City calling for an appropriation of \$300,000,000 to enable farm associations to stabilize prices.

♦ ♦ ♦

GUESTS OF HONOR

PRINCE OF WALES BALDWIN PRINCE GEORGE

DUKE OF YORK EDWARD VIII

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ALBERT

DUKE OF YORK EDWARD VIII

REFORM URGED BY JUDGES FOR JUVENILE COURT

Austrian Jurists Advocate
Introduction of English
Method for Young Offenders

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)

The Austrian Judges Association has addressed demands to Parliament for the reform of juvenile law-court proceedings on English lines, implying the introduction of Board institutions, and for modification of jurisdiction by jury. Stress was laid on the prevention of crime by improved educational methods and on individual treatment of youthful transgressors by a carefully trained staff, while it was recommended to grant the body of jurors a certain influence on the extent of the sentence passed by the court and to bind the jury over to state its reason and motives for the verdict delivered.

Dr. Franz Dinghofer, the former vice-chancellor, declared that the new German penal code bill, now under discussion in the Reichstag, marked the progress of the assimilation of German and American law destined to prepare the soil for "Anschluss" or union of two nations. Dr. Dinghofer is expected to hold the portfolio of the ministry of justice, the forthcoming re-establishment of which was strongly approved by the gathering of the judges.

Press opinion on the conference gave special praise to its openly professed adhesion to the democratic republic and to its liberal and progressive attitude in leading issues unbiased by party politics. It was pointed out that the foremost among the original aims of the association has been fully attained: that is, to replace the former estrangement that had prevailed between judges as a class and the public by understanding and friendly appreciation.

PACIFIC TRADE PARLEY ENROLLING GUESTS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Twenty-five members of the Parliament of Great Britain will attend the Pacific Foreign Trade convention to be held in Victoria in September according to word received from London by the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, which will manage

the conference. The British delegates will join leading industrialists from the United States and representatives of many Pacific countries in discussing Pacific trade problems.

Early registrations for the convention include: James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; eight United States trade commissioners, recalled from foreign countries for the occasion; and Premiers of several Canadian provinces. Advice received by the Chamber of Commerce indicate that all countries bringing the Pacific will be represented.

RIVER TONNAGE GROWS ON OHIO

New Record of 48,000,000
Tons on System Was
Reached in 1925

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A study of transportation methods and facilities on the Ohio River system, now being improved for navigation under authorization of Congress reveals rapid advances in the volume of tonnage carried, a new high record of 48,000,000 tons of cargoes having been reached in 1925.

Coal is the most important commodity transported, but oil and steel are of growing importance, and will show marked increases after the completion of the Ohio River project, for much of this traffic will move between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, over sections not now navigable throughout the year.

Pending completion of the improvement the report declares it would be premature for steel and oil companies to expend a large amount of capital in terminals and floating equipment which could be used only at short intervals during the year.

The conclusion to the report states that present terminals are adequate for the larger share of the commerce on the river system. "The large industrial, mining, and public utility companies, which are responsible for the major portion of the traffic," it says, "are continually endeavoring to reduce unit costs of handling. When desirable they can secure the necessary rail connections. As regards packet boats and other common carriers, it is believed that a very great increase will follow the completion of the canalization project.

For this class of carrier regular schedules and dependable service are essential."

VIENNA, CITY OF FLOWERS, DECKS ITS WINDOWS AND LAMP POSTS

EVERYWHERE GARDENS BLOOM FOR THE PASSER-BY, WHILE A HOST OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS KEEPS THIS LOVE-LINESS FRESH AND GROWING

VIENNA SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

USTRIA'S CAPITAL IS VERY PROUD

OF ITS FLOWERS. It has been ever

since its great liberal burgomaster, Karl Lueger (1897-1910), set

earnestly to work to make the city

famous for its flowers in the gar-

dens, along the streets, and in wind-

boxes. During the war, the abundance of flowers everywhere had to give way to a meager display. Step by step, however, since the armistice, the new municipal government of the Socialists, or Social-Democrats, has been bringing the flowers back to their pre-war prominence. It is believed, for example, that more money was set aside in the budget last year than at any time during the last decade for the care of the gardens. The city has a large nursery garden within the city, and several reserve gar-

dens from which it supplies the

3,000,000 plants needed for the 250

parks and for the small plots bor-

dering the streets. This service alone

requires the time of 400 to 500

workers. One of the most delightful features of Vienna floral decorations are the hanging gardens halfway up the lamp posts. These are particularly to be noted around the broad and tree-lined Ringstrasse and about the square before the Parliament building and the Town Hall. In these steel baskets are such flowers as hydrangeas, petunias, geraniums, ivy, wandering jew, and marguerites.

Each day the Burgomaster has on his office desk fresh flowers and the desks of his most important colleagues are similarly supplied. Care is taken in the nursery gardens and hothouses that there shall be an abundance of flowering plants throughout the year. The choice is wide, for in the gardens can be noticed among other plants lobelias, dahlias, begonias, gladioli, carnations, pansies, asters, snap dragons, chrysanthemums, roses, and amaryllis.

The official buildings at the capital consist of the Parliament buildings, departmental buildings, five large hotels, various boarding houses, and dwellings for the Civil Service, Water, sewerage, electric lighting and power systems have all been fully installed.

Many private residences, two cathedrals and half a dozen churches have already been arranged for, and building at Canberra is likely to be brisk for years. All visitors to the capital admit that it is a charming city, with prospects of becoming one of the most beautiful in the world.

KNOXVILLE TAKES OPTION

AT LANSING, MICH., MARKED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE AIRPORT HAVE BEEN VOTED BY OKLAHOMA CITY, O. FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY AVIATION FIELD. The improvements involve a lighting system, work on an east-west runway, and preparations for night as well as day flying. In the State there are 40 airplane landing fields, classed as municipal, intermediate, commercial and army.

Planes are progressing at Minneapolis toward the municipal acquisition and development of the Wold-Chamberlain Field, the largest in the northwest. There are several fields in the outskirts of Minneapolis.

CLEVELAND'S AIRPORT HAS BEEN THE VISIT OF COLONEL LINDBERGH AND AMBASSADOR HERRICK. Four hangars are to be built before winter as a result in part of the increase in commercial flying projects.

DAYTON ON MAIL LINE

BOWMAN FIELD AT LOUISVILLE, KY., IS BEING PUT INTO SHAPE FOR THE NEW AIR MAIL LINE TO CLEVELAND. The field is only six miles from the downtown post office and has been used by the Government, following the presentation by A. G. Bowman, who raised the money and bought the 525

acres.

AN EVENT EXTRAORDINARY FOR THE HOSTESS!

AN ENTIRELY NEW SHIPMENT OF ITALIAN TABLE LINEN

LINENS OF THAT EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY AND APPEARANCE

HOTEL LINENS, DINNER CLOTHS, COUPON BOOKS, BOOK MARKERS, MOTH PROTECTION,

BOOKS, CLOTHING, ETC.

MARKWELL & COMPANY

553 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

TIFFANY & CO.

1355 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

AT 34TH STREET NEW YORK

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE

AN EVENT EXTRAORDINARY FOR THE HOSTESS!

AN ENTIRELY NEW SHIPMENT OF ITALIAN TABLE LINEN

LINENS OF THAT EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY AND APPEARANCE

HOTEL LINENS, DINNER CLOTHS, COUPON BOOKS, BOOK MARKERS, MOTH PROTECTION,

BOOKS, CLOTHING, ETC.

MARKWELL & COMPANY

553 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

TIFFANY & CO.

1355 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

AT 34TH STREET NEW YORK

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE

AN EVENT EXTRAORDINARY FOR THE HOSTESS!

AN ENTIRELY NEW SHIPMENT OF ITALIAN TABLE LINEN

LINENS OF THAT EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY AND APPEARANCE

HOTEL LINENS, DINNER CLOTHS, COUPON BOOKS, BOOK MARKERS, MOTH PROTECTION,

BOOKS, CLOTHING, ETC.

MARKWELL & COMPANY

553 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

TIFFANY & CO.

1355 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

AT 34TH STREET NEW YORK

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE

AN EVENT EXTRAORDINARY FOR THE HOSTESS!

AN ENTIRELY NEW SHIPMENT OF ITALIAN TABLE LINEN

LINENS OF THAT EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY AND APPEARANCE

HOTEL LINENS, DINNER CLOTHS, COUPON BOOKS, BOOK MARKERS, MOTH PROTECTION,

BOOKS, CLOTHING, ETC.

MARKWELL & COMPANY

553 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

TIFFANY & CO.

1355 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

AT 34TH STREET NEW YORK

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE

AN EVENT EXTRAORDINARY FOR THE HOSTESS!

AN ENTIRELY NEW SHIPMENT OF ITALIAN TABLE LINEN

LINENS OF THAT EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY AND APPEARANCE

HOTEL LINENS, DINNER CLOTHS, COUPON BOOKS, BOOK MARKERS, MOTH PROTECTION,

BOOKS, CLOTHING, ETC.

MARKWELL & COMPANY

553 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

TIFFANY & CO.

1355 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

AT 34TH STREET NEW YORK

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE

AN EVENT EXTRAORDINARY FOR THE HOSTESS!

AN ENTIRELY NEW SHIPMENT OF ITALIAN TABLE LINEN

LINENS OF THAT EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY AND APPEARANCE

HOTEL LINENS, DINNER CLOTHS, COUPON BOOKS, BOOK MARKERS, MOTH PROTECTION,

BOOKS, CLOTHING, ETC.

MARKWELL & COMPANY

553 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

TIFFANY & CO.

1355 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

AT 34TH STREET NEW YORK

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE

AN EVENT EXTRAORDINARY FOR THE HOSTESS!

AN ENTIRELY NEW SHIPMENT OF ITALIAN TABLE LINEN

LINENS OF THAT EXQUISITELY BEAUTIFUL QUALITY AND APPEARANCE

HOTEL LINENS, DINNER CLOTHS, COUPON BOOKS, BOOK MARKERS, MOTH PROTECTION,

BOOKS, CLOTHING, ETC.

MARKWELL & COMPANY

553 So. Spring Street, Los Angeles

TIFFANY & CO.

1355 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7000

AT 34TH STREET NEW YORK

B. ALTMAN & CO.

FIFTH AVEN

School Radio Programs Found to Furnish Incentive for Study

Lecturers at Harvard Summer School Set Forth Value of Plays and Speeches Prepared for Radiocasting by Pupils in Grade Schools

Radiocasting in the public schools will furnish the incentive necessary for the development of better speech habits among school children. John Merrill of the French W. Parker School of Chicago told the 400 delegates at the summer convention of New England Teachers of English held in the New Fogg Music building, Harvard, yesterday.

"A genuine impelling desire to communicate with proper diction and pronunciation must be established; the rest will be comparatively easy," he said. "I cannot imagine a greater incentive for clear enunciation, careful pronunciation and beauty of speech, than the knowledge that one is broadcasting a message, or a work of art to a radio audience—an audience so huge in its proportions that it almost overwhelms one when he thinks of its size and potential force."

"Iran Keith, who has had considerable experience on the professional stage and in the movies, told me that when he made his first broadcast of some scenes from Shakespeare, he was more cognizant of responsibility than he had ever been when facing a camera or acting to a crowded theater."

Class Presents Playlet

"The influence of the radio is inestimable. Without doubt it is setting the standards of pronunciation and speech here in America, just as the French stage has for years established a criterion in France for the French tongue."

"As a motivation for better speech and more accurate pronunciation among high school students, nothing could serve as a more stimulating motivation than the knowledge that well-prepared worthwhile short and brief units from the great dramas would be broadcast during school hours for the enjoyment of other young people."

Mr. Merrill's class of high school students in the Harvard dramatization course presented Edna St. Vincent Millay's one-act play "Aria Di Capo," without costumes and as though they were radiocasting the play over the air. One of the students took the imaginary announcer's post and interpolated explanations of the actions in the drama which would be necessary to the unseen audience of radio fans. The play was intended to demonstrate the possibilities of giving drama on the radio, and using it as a device in the school room to awaken the interest of students.

Mr. Merrill has been conducting a dramatization course in Prof. Charles Thomas' department in the summer school. He teaches a group of high school students how to act their parts in a play while a class of 30 or 32 regular summer school students watch the lesson meeting on the following day to go through the same performance as the high school students. Most of the regular students in the observing class are teachers of drama.

Used in New Jersey

Miss Evelyn E. Rix of the Central Grammar School of Ridgewood, New Jersey, addressed the convention on "The Use of Radio in a Device in the Teaching of English."

"However we may feel as to the amount of reading likely to be done in the future," she said, "it is well nigh indisputable that with the ever widening influence of radio, oral expression of thought will come into greater prominence than ever before. It is worthy of note that

in Boston, New York and Chicago generally were free from provincialisms or corruptions of English, and suggested that if the radio is to be made the agency for standardizing language in America, it could do so effectively by requiring the same standards of all who speak over the radio that it now requires of its announcers.

FISHERIES SOCIETY TO VISIT HATCHERY

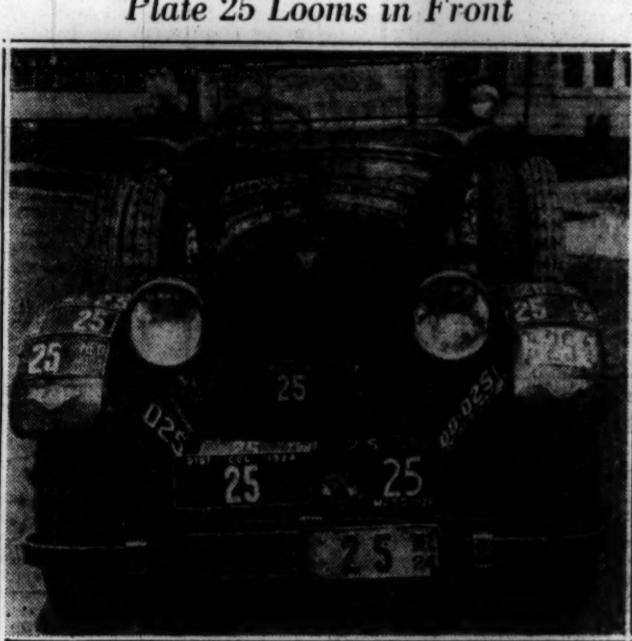
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6 (AP)—The annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society will be held here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next week. The program made public by John W. Titcomb, superintendent of fisheries and game and president of the organization, includes 24 papers on various phases of the general subject.

The delegates will visit the Burlington state fish hatchery Wednesday. That evening members of the American Fisheries Society and the international association will be guests of the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game at a dinner.

Just as Many in the Rear



Plate 25 Looms in Front



CAR IS WELL REGISTERED

Mr. Davis of Cambridge, Yarmouth and Washington, and His Car Are Identified by the License Plate 25, Which He Has From All States and From All Provinces in Canada.

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

25

Connecticut Humane Society Reports Gain in Activities

Merger With New Haven S. P. C. A. Now in Effect—Fund to Be Used for Humane Education—791 Families on Active Visiting List

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6 (Special)—A substantial gain in accomplishments during the last six months is shown in the report of the Connecticut Humane Society, which also reveals a recent merger of the New Haven Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the Connecticut Humane Society.

The combination of the two societies was made effective by the election of Charles A. Goodwin as president; Francis R. Cooley, treasurer, and Mrs. W. B. Williams, secretary.

The New Haven society was incorporated in 1880 about 10 years after the Connecticut Humane Society was granted a charter. In commenting on the merger, H. Clay Preston, general manager, stated that it was agreed between the two societies that the income from the invested funds of the New Haven society would be used for humane education purposes only.

He reported that 273 additional families, an increase of about 25 per

cent, involving the welfare of 814 children, were taken under supervision, making a total of 791 families on the active visiting list. He also stated that 685 investigations were conducted for the better protection of animals, during the six months period, and that 769 persons received advice regarding the care of animals.

He said that 506 animals were fed or sheltered; 245 animals relieved from labor; 279 horses or mules benefited by changes in shoes, harness and other working conditions; and 151 small animals in the highways were taken care of; 38 dogs and 25 cats either placed in homes or returned to their homes.

Agents traveling about the district, he continued, examined 167 horses, 3722 crates of live poultry, 1509 head of live stock. They ordered 111 horses blanketed; shoes for 231 horses or mules; harness adjustments for 268 others. They made visits to 395 stables; 27 pet animal stores; 290 markets, and seven carnivals.

MANY STUDENTS SEEKING WORK

**102 Men in Technology
Summer School Earn
Total of \$10,387**

Applications for work have been filed during June and July by 287 from among the 1300 students who make up the summer school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to Penello N. Aborn, secretary of the Undergraduates' Employment Bureau.

The positions filed by these men vary from bellboy to appraisal work in factories, and the percentage of unsatisfactory reports as to their ability to fulfill the posts is practically nil.

"During the last year," said Mr. Aborn, "which ends for us on May 31, out of the 300 men we placed, only three were reported as being unsatisfactory."

"During June and July we have been able to place 102 men, who earned \$10,387.27. Among the activities they are engaged in are running errands for an antique shop, acting as sight-seers, "barkers" or lecturers, riding masters at a summer camp, fillers at gasoline stations, tutor-companions who must drive a car, sail a boat and play tennis as easily as they can compute figures, chauffeurs and general workers, reception chiefs in restaurants, part-time draughtsmen for engineering firms, elevator operators and even detectives.

There are many more but these are some of the more striking jobs. All the men that apply have a real desire to work.

"When a man comes for a job we naturally take stock of what he has offered in the way of services and make a record of it on a card index. Then I go out and solicit firms, make personal calls, write letters and do a little newspaper advertising, in other words try to sell the men's services."

"In the last academic year we had about 2600 students at M. I. T. and out of these, 697 filed applications for work. We succeeded in placing 300 whose combined earnings were in the neighborhood of \$40,000. A fair example of what we are able to do was illustrated in the case of the five members of the hockey team who needed some work a short time ago. We got them jobs unloading a car of coal at Sullivan Square. They did it and earned the money they needed."

**3400 TRAVELERS AIDED
BY BOSTON SOCIETY**

More than 3400 travelers were assisted last month by the Travelers' Aid Society of Boston. Of these 370 were little children and 218 were immigrants. Miss Marjory C. Warren, assistant case supervisor for the society, this week assumed the position of general secretary. She succeeds Miss Olive Jaques, who occupied the position for 10 years and has gone to the Children's Aid Society of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Warren has done two years of graduate work at Simmons College School for Social Workers, after which she served as district secretary of the Family Welfare Society of Boston. She then became director of the Louisville School of Social Work, returning in 1924 to the Boston Family Welfare Society as assistant case supervisor.

**DEMOCRATIC OUTING
HAS VARIED EVENTS**

Several hundred Massachusetts Democrats left Boston this afternoon to attend the annual outing and clambake of the Democratic State Committee at "Birchbrow," Haverton Hill. Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the local committee, had completed all arrangements for the outing and games which will precede the clambake and the speaking late this afternoon and early this evening.

William A. Oldfield (D), representative from Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee; Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, formerly Governor of Wyoming; Eugene N. Foss, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, are to be among the speakers at the clambake.

PILOT TO TAKE TRIP

Among the passengers going out to Liverpool today on the Leyland Line steamer Devonian, were Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Martin of Boston. Captain Martin is a Boston pilot and although he has often piloted the Devonian up the bay, it will be the first time that he has gone "deep water" in the vessel. Other passengers include Prof. E. C. Upton of Malden, Prof. N. M. Comber, British agriculturist; Miss Janet Stewart of Winchester, Mrs. D. M. Lovell and Miss Barbara Lovell of Newton.

WORSTED PLANT TO MOVE

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 6 (P)—The Royal Worsted Company of this city has been taken over by a group of local interests, who will move the equipment of this French spinning plant to new quarters in the Lawrence Manufacturing Company yard, install additional machinery, including automatic worsted looms, and take up the manufacture of worsted goods. The new plant will employ about 150 hands.

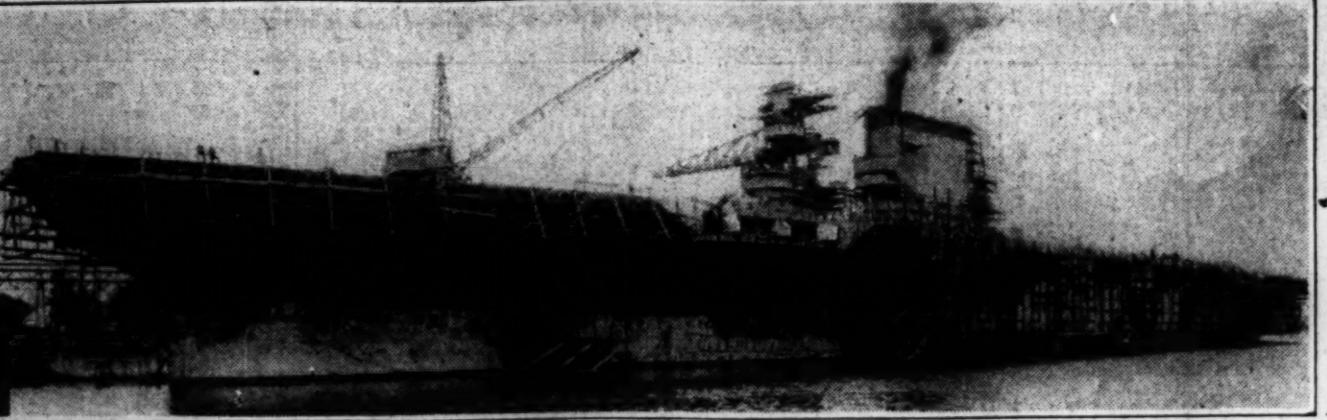
WILL HANDLE SEAFOODS

The General Seafoods Corporation of Gloucester has been organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Clarence Richmond, M. Eleanor Goodrich and Horatio Alden, it is announced today. The corporation has a capital of \$3,000,000 in 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par and 30,000 shares of common stock of no-par value.

THREAD MILL TO MAKE RAYON

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 6—It is understood that No. 3 Mill of J. & P. Coates, Inc., thread, is to be converted into a rayon mill. The thread plant will close tonight for 18 days. In this period stock will be taken and rearrangement of some machinery made. No. 3 Mill, employing 900, will be closed indefinitely.

This Ship Has Deck Like Hockey Field



UNITED STATES SHIP LEXINGTON ON WAYS
Elevators Rising Flush From Between Decks Place the Airplanes in Position to Take Off. Automatic Devices Bring Them to Stop When Landing. Every Comfort for Officers and Crew.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET AT STAR ISLAND

**Series of Lectures Will Be
Given First Week**

STAR ISLAND, N. H., Aug. 6 (Special)—The Rev. John Reid, pastor of the South Church at Peabody, Mass., acting in his capacity as president, opened the Twelfth Annual Congregational Conference here this morning. He has announced a full program for the ensuing two weeks.

In addition to the regular church services and chapels a series of lectures by Prof. William H. Wood of the department of Biblical literature and history of Dartmouth College will be given the first week. The Rev. Charles Lysander Storrs, a missionary of the American board at Shawoo, in Fukien Province, China, who has recently arrived in this country, will discuss the Chinese situation. Prof. Irving F. Wood of Smith College and the Rev. Charles N. Davis of Sanbornton, N. H., will speak the coming week.

The second week will have five ministers conducting services, lectures and conferences. There will also be one or more recitals by Miss Mabel Parker Frieswell, soprano soloist at the Needham, Mass., church as an added feature.

The officers of the conference are:

the Rev. John Reid, Peabody, Mass.; vice-presidents, Prof. Irving F. Wood of Northampton; Prof. Henry H. Twardy of New Haven, and the Rev. W. K. Bloom of Washington, D. C.; executive secretary, Mrs. Eleanor B. Gulkick, Wellesley, Mass.; recording secretary, Miss Barbara Black, Hartford; treasurer, C. W. M. Blanchard, South Natick, Mass.

MARKED GAIN SHOWN IN SHOE INDUSTRY

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—Eighteen shoe manufacturing plants requested overtime permits to be allowed to operate this forenoon. This is the largest number of permits requested this season. Production and employment figures in the shoe industry have continued to ascend this week and a greater optimism pervades than for a long period.

Cutting and stitching departments

are particularly busy, while lasting, making, finishing and packing rooms show varying degrees of activity, but all make good comparison with other years. Cut sole and leather concerns, which are allied with the shoe industry, are also busy.

RUTLAND, VT. PLANS AIRPORT

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 6 (Special)—George W. Peck 3d is chairman of the new airport committee appointed by Fred A. Field Jr., president of the Rutland Chamber of Commerce. It is proposed to establish a temporary landing field as soon as possible and later to lay out a permanent field, with hangars and regulation equipment. Mr. Peck made a special study of airplanes and air navigation while in college and is an enthusiastic follower of aviation.

The City Council will co-operate with the airfield committee.

WESTFIELD GRANTS BUS PERMIT

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 3 (Special)—The City Council last night granted permission to the Connecticut Valley Coach Company to operate buses through Westfield. Only one dissenting vote was cast. The coach company will operate a line from Springfield to Brattleboro, Vt., through this city.

**AWARD IN LAW WON
BY STATE PATROLMAN**

Corp. Everett I. Flanders of the State Police Patrol today was notified by Gleason L. Archer, Dean of the Suffolk Law School, that he has been awarded the Archer Scholarship for the year 1926-27 for maintaining the second highest general average in his class during the Sophomore year.

Dear Archer wrote: "Please accept my sincere congratulations upon your success. To have thus distinguished yourself in so large a class is an achievement of which you should feel proud."

POWER OF 22,500 HORSES IN THIS

Power of 22,500 Horses in This

ONE OF LEXINGTON'S POWER UNITS

Eight of These 15-Foot Motors Are Being Built by the General Electric Company for the Airplane Carrier Lexington, Now Nearing Completion at the Fore River Yard in Quincy.

New Airplane Carrier Lexington Due for Her Trial in Six Months

**Now Building at Fore River—Will House 106 Planes
Flying Deck 900 Feet Long—Has Rest Rooms, Motion Picture Theater and Sewing Shop**

The U. S. Navy airplane carrier Lexington, which the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation must take over the Rockland course at 33 knots per hour, or better, before she can be accepted by the Government, will be completed in about six months, according to General Electric Company officials who are building and installing the vessel's 180,000 horsepower propulsion plant. The vessel is at the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy, visible to passers-by on the South Shore Road to Weymouth.

The Lexington is a sister ship to the Saratoga, launched in the spring of 1925 at Camden, N. J. Originally

both vessels were to have been battle cruisers and, as such, would have

been among the navy's largest ships.

Due to the modification of the Amer-

ican naval program, decided on at the Conference on the Limitation of

Armament, the ships were converted to airships carriers.

The interiors of the Lexington will be quite different from the space

vessels below decks on most naval

ships. There will be ample space to store airplanes as well as elevators and cranes with which to hoist them up from below preparatory to hopping off from the flying deck.

Flying Deck 900 Feet Long

Because of the minimum deck

structure the Lexington seems un-

sually low in the water. The long

sweep of flying deck, broken only

by a massive combined funnel in-

closure set at one side of the hull,

resembles a marine drill ground. The elevators are flush with the flying

deck making an unbroken flying surface about 900 feet long.

The elevators are capable of hoisting

the largest type naval planes.

A hidden contrivance on the deck

floor stops landing airplanes within

a distance of a few hundred feet.

This equipment is said to prevent

possibility of any mishap in landing during a rough sea.

To counterbalance the starboard

side where the cranes, the group of

funnels and gun turrets are located,

the oil gas and water tanks are

shifted into the port side of the vessel.

When a meal is consumed in large quantities water ballast is sub-

stituted in their place. The crew's

quarters are on the deck beneath the

flying deck. The hangar deck is

below that, thus receiving the pro-

tection of two upper decks from air

attacks. Below the hangar deck are

five more making eight in all.

Vessel Fully Armed

The ship's armament, in addition

to the 106 airplanes which she

carries, consists of eight 8-inch 50-

caliber long range rifles and 12 5-

inch anti-aircraft guns capable of warding off destroyers as

well as enemy aircraft attacks.

These latter guns are nested in

groups of three at strategic points

about the ship, which facilitates con-

centrated and accurately directed

fire, as well as rapid supply of am-

munition.

The flying deck will accommodate

at one time the entire ship's com-

plement of set-up airplanes and still

leave sufficient room for a take-off.

Near the bow is a device for launching seaplanes.

**WEEI RADIOCASTS
THE COWARD HOUR**

WEEI, Boston station of the Na-

tional Broadcasting Company's Red

Network, transmited the Coward

Hour for the first time

Thursday evening with fitting pro-

gram emphasizing the first New

England broadcasting of this popular

period. Previously many other sta-

tions of the Red Network have been

used.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WRIGHT WINNER IN THE SINGLES

Canadian Oarsman Takes Association Title in U.S.

S. Regatta

DETROIT. Aug. 6 (P)—Joseph Wright Jr., Canadian rowing champion, won the association singles event of the fifty-fifth annual regatta of the National Association of American Oarsmen at the Wyandotte Boat Club course near here yesterday. Wright's victory places him as a favored entry in the championship single sculls event.

Wright, representing the Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Ont., won his race when Kenneth Myers of the Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, collapsed at the mile post while leading the field by a length.

The closest event of the day's card was the men's single-oared race, in which the Wyandotte Boat Club came out a winner by eight feet over the Culver Military Academy entry from Culver, Ind. The event brought the best time in the regatta to date, the Wyandotte Club setting the mile and a quarter in 5m. 58s with Culver crossing the finish in 6m.

Philadelphia entries captured four major events of the regatta, with entries from three boat clubs. The Pennsylvania Barge Club won the race for senior double sculls with coxswain, the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia won the senior quadruple sculls and the Undine Club of Philadelphia won the senior 145-pound double sculls event by a row-over when the Detroit Boat Club entries were eliminated.

National Association Singles—Won by Joseph Wright Jr., Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; John J. McNicholas, Penn. Yacht Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Senior 145-Pound Four-Oared Shells—Won by West Side Boat Club, Buffalo, N. Y. (now over). Detroit and Wyandotte, scratched. No time.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Wyandotte Boat Club, Wyandotte, Mich.; Culver Military Academy, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Senior 145-Pound Double Sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells—Won by Undine Barge Club, Buffalo, N. Y. (now over). Detroit and Wyandotte, scratched. No time.

Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club; Undine Barge Club; Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; Detroit Boat Club, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Tilden Wins Final From F. T. Hunter

Defeats New Rochelle Star, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5—Loses With Mrs. Mallory in Doubles

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 6 (Special)—William T. Tilden of Philadelphia, making his first appearance in the singles of the Seabright invitation tennis tournament since 1919, captured the men's singles in straight sets from Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., on the famous grass courts, which are pronounced the finest in the United States, here yesterday, and will have his name placed on the second Seabright Bowl, now in its fourth year of competition. The score was 6-4, 6-1, 7-5.

Mrs. Mallory's women's final went to the combination of Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory of New York, and Miss Ken Bouman of Holland, who disposed of the New England combination, Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., and Miss Margaret Blake of Boston, 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-4, 6-1. Then Miss Blake and Lewis N. White of Austin, Tex., defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbier of Southboro, Mass., and Cranston W. Holman of San Francisco, coming from behind after being close to defeat in straight sets, to win at 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Big Matches Today

Today will bring the matches of the greatest interest in the tourney since Tuesday. First Miss Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., will try to wrest second place on the Wightman Cup team, as well as the privilege of having her name on the women's Seabright Bowl, when she faces Mrs. Mallory. Then the Wimbleton doubles champion, Helen G. Lindström, will try to settle the chances of the new possibility for Davis Cup doubles. R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and White, which was organized on Wednesday after Tilden had declined to go to the test matches for the Davis Cup team.

The play of Tilden in his match against Hunter offered the same contrasts of good and fair tennis that have been present in all of his recent appearances. In some respects he was unapproachable.

But his new style of backhand, and his ability to anticipate and prevent anticipation, were beyond praise. But his new style of backhand, and in a measure, his volleys, were not anywhere near their former standard. His return of the serves, especially in tries for cross-court winners, was poor, resulting in many outs. Only in his finality of shooting was he superior to his Wimbleton companion.

Hunter was far steeper than in any of his previous encounters with his famous opponent. In fact, the analysis shows that as far as errors were concerned, Hunter made only two more slips than did Tilden. But he was unable to prevent Tilden from obtaining many points by his 6-4, 6-1, 7-5, the second showing 8-1 and also on certain plays, especially when Tilden speeded up his play in the final set, to overtake Hunter, and later to take the remaining games. These placements stood 34 to 21.

Tilden Leads

Tilden took the lead right at the start of the match, breaking through Hunter's service in the opening game, but the latter fought off the attack. The service won the next five, making the score 3-2. But this roused Hunter, and a long deuce game, in which he attacked Tilden's service with power and force, and drove the Philadelphia into errors, placed them on even terms. But Tilden then began to exert himself, and a series of dazzling placements

PICK-UPS

DIEGEL STILL LEADING OPEN

MUCH SHIFTING OF POSITIONS ON THE SECOND DAY IN CANADIAN GOLF

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6 (Special)—In THE American League, New York has won 12 of 15 against Boston; Boston has taken 11 out of 16 from Cleveland; Cleveland has won nine out of 16 from Chicago; Chicago has won nine out of 16 from Detroit; Detroit has taken eight out of 15 from Philadelphia; Philadelphia has won seven out of 15 from Washington; Ya Washington is in second place and Boston in last place. No wonder the baseball season is interesting this year.

Cleveland and Washington are now pressing New York for a majority of games played between them. Detroit has won six out of 15 against the Yankees. The Yankees have won six out of 15, and Washington has won seven out of 15. Boston and St. Louis have suffered the worst setbacks at the hands of the Yankees.

Tilden, St. Louis, is losing all 15 and Boston losing 11 out of 15.

Zachary gave the St. Louis management something to think about Thursday when the Brown pitcher appeared after his previous pitch had appeared in a Washington uniform and won his game, 5 to 1, allowing only four hits. Manager Howley stated while Boston was leading 1-0, he was going to let the Browns have the ball.

The closest event of the day's card was the men's single-oared race, in which the Wyandotte Boat Club came out a winner by eight feet over the Culver Military Academy entry from Culver, Ind. The event brought the best time in the regatta to date, the Wyandotte Club setting the mile and a quarter in 5m. 58s with Culver crossing the finish in 6m.

Philadelphia entries captured four major events of the regatta, with entries from three boat clubs. The Pennsylvania Barge Club won the race for senior double sculls with coxswain, the Bachelors' Barge Club of Philadelphia won the senior quadruple sculls and the Undine Club of Philadelphia won the senior 145-pound double sculls event by a row-over when the Detroit Boat Club entries were eliminated.

National Association Singles—Won by Joseph Wright Jr., Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; John J. McNicholas, Penn. Yacht Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells—Won by West Side Boat Club, Buffalo, N. Y. (now over). Detroit and Wyandotte, scratched. No time.

Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Wyandotte Boat Club, Wyandotte, Mich.; Culver Military Academy, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Undine Barge Club—Undine Barge Club, Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; Detroit Boat Club, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Senior 145-Pound Four-Oared Shells—Won by Wyandotte Boat Club, Wyandotte, Mich.; Culver Military Academy, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Senior 145-Pound Double Sculls—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells—Won by Undine Barge Club, Buffalo, N. Y. (now over). Detroit and Wyandotte, scratched. No time.

Senior Quadruple Sculls—Won by Wyandotte Boat Club, Wyandotte, Mich.; Culver Military Academy, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Undine Barge Club—Undine Barge Club, Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto; Detroit Boat Club, second. Time—5m. 58s.

Given him the break once again, and he ran out the set on his service three games later.

Tilden now proceeded to show his real form. Breaking through Hunter twice in succession, and winning his service game in between, he then appeared to throw the next game to Hunter. But the latter, in turn, then turned to trying to stop Tilden for this set, and made little attempt to stem the tide, losing the next three games and the set, one point to his credit, being recorded in the three games.

But at the start of the third set both players decided to battle it out and Hunter topped the first tennis he is capable of playing. He broke through the former champion in the first round, in spite of a perfect ace from Tilden, and winning his service games twice, on a series of driving serves, to a 6-4 lead. Then he was stopped by Tilden's putts from the lip.

Both Farrell and Hagen had chances on the last green to go into second place, but both of them missed the opportunity. Farrell was too strong for the others, and after overrunning the green with his approach putts, and the rallies were brilliant. Service won the next five games by wide margins, making the score 6-8. But at this point there was a slight threat of rain, and Tilden exerted his driving ability to his own advantage. And Hagen had brought it to deuce and then broke through on the New Rochelle player to win the game, set and match, 6-4, 6-1, 8-6.

Mrs. Mallory Features

Mrs. Mallory was the outstanding figure in the women's doubles final, though Miss Bouman was effective at the net, and toward the end of the match seemed to be getting more accustomed to the placement play of the young team on the other side of the net. The Holland player appeared to be weak on service, losing every one of her service games until the last, when the play of Mrs. Mallory helped her to take it. Her volley work was the best feature of her game and she won the match point with such a play.

The postponed final of the mixed doubles in the Rhode Island tennis championship, played at the Aravamut Club on June 16, was completed yesterday morning. The contenders were: Mrs. George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, against Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., of Springfield, Mass., and Mrs. Russell W. Jones, of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-4, 6-1. Then Miss Blake and Lewis N. White of Austin, Tex., defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbier of Southboro, Mass., and Cranston W. Holman of San Francisco, coming from behind after being close to defeat in straight sets, to win at 2-6, 7-5, 6-3.

Women's Doubles Final Went to the Combination of Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory and Miss Ken Bouman

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 6 (Special)—William T. Tilden of Philadelphia, making his first appearance in the singles of the Seabright invitation tennis tournament since 1919, captured the men's singles in straight sets from Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., on the famous grass courts, which are pronounced the finest in the United States, here yesterday, and will have his name placed on the second Seabright Bowl, now in its fourth year of competition. The score was 6-4, 6-1, 7-5.

The women's doubles final went to the combination of Mrs. Franklin L. Mallory and Miss Ken Bouman of Holland, who disposed of the New England combination, Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., and Miss Margaret Blake of Boston, 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other two matches in the day, the semifinals in the mixed doubles, came as surprises. First, the team composed of United States woman singles champion and the former men's titleholder, Mrs. Mallory, and Tilden, was defeated after a three-set match by Mrs. Chapin and Arnold W. Jones of Providence, R. I., 6-3, 7-5. Both of these results were expected.

But the other

ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Was This Too by Trumbull?

By LOUISE KARR

THE picture on the lacquered tray here illustrated has a familiar appearance: "Trumbull's Declaration of Independence," you may say. But examine the composition more carefully, and if your memory of the common original is exact, you will note that this differs from it in several particulars. Here are six figures standing before President Hancock's desk instead of five which are seen in the famous painting, and the grouping is different. Tracing the history and studying the peculiarities of this tray, we get an idea of the fascinating bypaths the collector discovers in the pursuit of his hobby.

The tray was sent some years ago to the late Charles Allen Munn, by a friend who had picked it up in an antique shop in Shrewsbury, England. Mr. Munn, as visitor to the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum, was a widely known antiquarian and collector. He was interested in the piece and mentions

talking over the subject with Jefferson when the two met in London. He was very industrious, even more than other artists, who were given to the pastime of many experiments. His custom was to make small studies in oil of the different personages he intended to group in his final work where and whenever he was able to meet and induce them to sit for him. Later he would group his portraits into various attitudes for study after study until he attained a composition that satisfied him.

Proof of this habit is found in the library of Princeton University, where there are preserved six preliminary paintings of the Battle of Princeton. They all differ, each from the other in important details, but in spirit they are indisputably related.

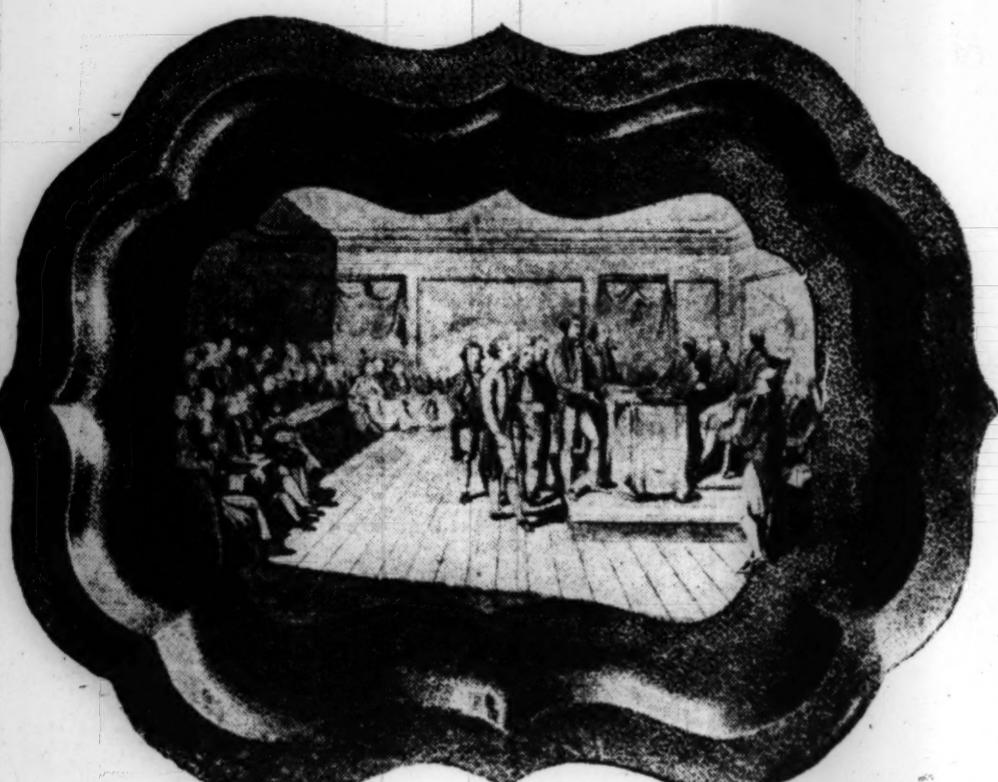
Is This a Copy of Discarded Sketch?

In Trumbull's Autobiography we are told that after a visit to Paris in 1755 he returned to London and resumed work upon his History of

the Revolution, arranging carefully the composition for the "Declaration of Independence," showing that probably many sketches of this composition were made in England.

We can imagine that one of these sketches might have escaped the vigilance of the artist, who ordinarily was careful to retain his work in his own possession. If so it might have served some humbler artist as a copy in his decorative work. American subjects were, as we know, exceedingly popular both abroad and at home.

Of course it is possible that the workman might have had the authorized print as a pattern and made the variations himself. This supposition is not very likely. Copies of such scenes as those on Staffordshire blue pottery are usually on the whole literal. It would take more originality than the average decorator possesses to change the composition in such important details as we notice, and still preserve its spirit. Mr. Munn considers that the solution of this interesting problem is suggested by the fact that one of Trumbull's preliminary sketches escaped from his possession and served as a pattern for this and doubtless for other specimens of a similar nature.



By Permission of Mrs. Augusta Munn Tilney
Lacquered Tray Found in England, With Decoration Similar to Trumbull's Familiar Painting, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence."

It in his "Three Types of Washington Portraits."

How did this near likeness of a famous picture come to be hidden in an old English shop? John Trumbull, the painter of the Revolutionary period, spent at intervals many years in London. His father was the Revolutionary Governor of Connecticut, a standing which brought his son into association with many distinguished men of the time. He knew many of them and he knew them well. Although indignant at what he considered unfair treatment he threw up his commission in the Colonial army in 1777 and although he suffered imprisonment in London at the time of Major Andre's execution three years later in consequence of the excitement aroused by that event, he was always at the service of his country in whatever capacity he was asked to do.

At the age of 27 he followed his natural bent and became an artist, studying under Benjamin West in London and meeting at this hospitable studio Gilbert Stuart and John Singleton Copley, the two period portrait and historical painters who highly esteemed, and Trumbull very determined to chronicle great events, which he as participant and artist was peculiarly fitted to do.

As early as 1784 we find him

M. Howard Company

CONSULTANT DECORATIONS
INTERIORS
DISTINCTIVE FURNITURE
FABRICS

1258 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Superior 6017

ANTIQUE
ORIENTAL RUGS
A fascinating subject which can be handled honestly and intelligently. Rugs should be bought only after inspection in one's home. I ship to responsible parties by express or special; personally inspecting all rugs, all honest, unashed pieces, mainly my own private collection; prices reasonable; send me your needs and preferences.

FRED G. MOORE

146 No. Harvey Ave., Oak Park, Ills.

Pleasing Side Lights On the Trade

THE high standards that are followed generally among dealers in antiques were impressed on us recently as we were speaking with a man living in a small New England city quite away from the centers of the trade. Several years ago he saw an English advertisement offering a china collection for sale. Through an exchange of correspondence and the help of photographs the American bought the lot, much to his ultimate pleasure and profit. In fact, the long-distance acquaintance thus began with this transaction has been established with full confidence on both sides, so the English seller has become the steady source of supply for the American dealer.

The class of antiques which has reached New England in this manner

has been so extremely high that the most discriminating buyers steadily patronize this remote shop.

So we have in this case two elements of considerable interest, the first being the highly satisfactory dealings which are carried on between two people who have never seen each other; and a fresh example of a familiar saying, that the person who is doing nothing more than making the country's best rat trap in an out-of-the-way corner of the country, will find the world wearing a beaten track to his door.

The English buyer and the American dealer, though having full and friendly confidence in each other, might meet easily and pass as strangers in spite of the close business relations that exist, and the high personal regard which is mutual.

Each floor was a separate apartment, with its huge stone fireplace for cooking, its dining hall, its rooms for spinning and other crafts, and its cell-like bedrooms. The stairways go up a well in the center of the building, so steep, sharply twisted that each step is a very small "V" and visitors put most of their confidence in the hand-rope that has been placed for them along the wall.

The dominant idea of this religion

has been so extremely high that the most discriminating buyers steadily patronize this remote shop.

So we have in this case two elements of considerable interest, the first being the highly satisfactory dealings which are carried on between two people who have never seen each other; and a fresh example of a familiar saying, that the person who is doing nothing more than making the country's best rat trap in an out-of-the-way corner of the country, will find the world wearing a beaten track to his door.

The English buyer and the American dealer, though having full and friendly confidence in each other, might meet easily and pass as strangers in spite of the close business relations that exist, and the high personal regard which is mutual.

Old Spanish

Antique Furniture, Peasant Embroidered Linens, Hand Block Chintz Bedspreads

ALL OVER 100 YEARS OLD

Santa Barbara, Calif.

ELIA TAYLOR 16 de la Guerra Studio

MABEL STEINMAN

Antiques WANTED

22 & 24 WARREN ST., CONCORD, N. H.

The Tudor Galleries
(Mrs. A. M. Brown)

GENUINE ANTIQUES

Furniture, Pewter, Pottery, etc.

5 Cannon Street

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

OLDE BURNHAM HOUSE IPSWICH, MASS.

BUILT 1640

A Choice Collection of Early American Antiques and Accessories for Sale

Charming rooms with beds and baths for guests. Famed for its good food. View our "Keeping" Room, copied in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

Visitors Are Always Welcome

MARTHA LUCY MURRAY, Owner-Manager

Are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction room to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiquities collected in the Ancestral Homes of Old England.

I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the well-to-do and pressed fixed income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The one satisfaction is the knowledge that the pieces passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a by-gone age.

Piccadilly offers other antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States, passed through the rooms of Sales of Queen Anne, William and George silver, jewels, etc., are held every Friday throughout the year (except Good Friday, the first two in August and when Christmas falls on Friday) on view Thursday.

Sales of antique furniture are held once a month. Commissions to buy accepted and goods packed and forwarded.

W. E. HURCOMB
CALDER HOUSE, Entrance 1, Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England. Phone Regent 6875-9.

HURCOMB

Queen Anne Cottage

Queen Anne Corner,
ACCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Rare hooked rugs of especially fine design and execution. Real old chintz, in strikingly beautiful patterns.

A choice selection of highly desirable needlepoint.

Island State Road, Route 8
Halfway between
Boston and Plymouth

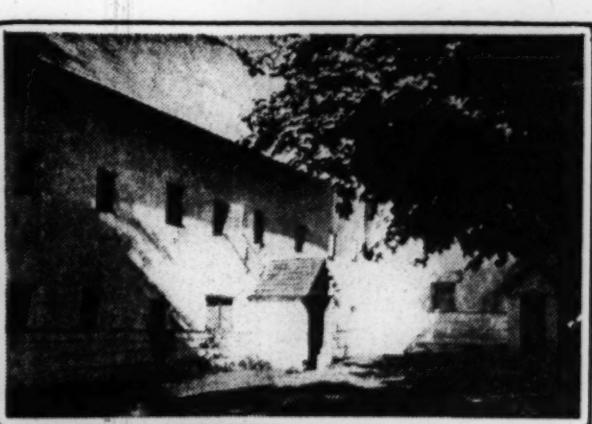
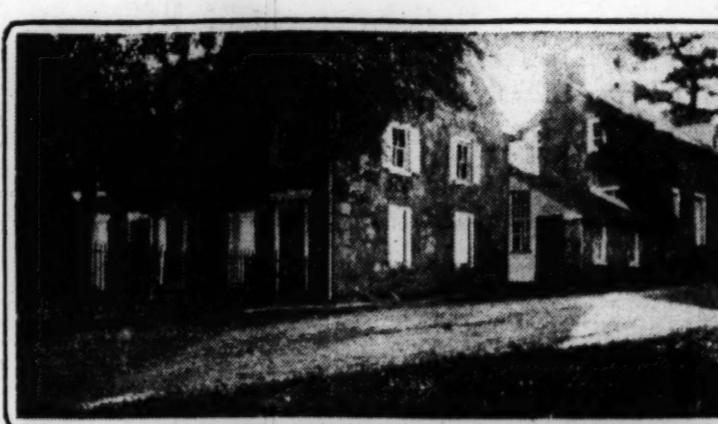
—wall decorations which effectively lift a room from the level of the commonplace. Our collection includes charming English and French prints and mezzotints of country life, amusing French costume and flower prints, architectural paintings, portraits and overdoor and overmantel panels.

ANTIQUES, DECORATION AND REPRODUCTIONS

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FLOORS

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK

Our Interior Decorating Bureau offers you a complete service



Above, Left: "Baron" Stiegl's Mansion at Elizabeth's Furnace, In This Town He Operated an Iron Works Before Starting His Manheim Glass Factory.

Above, Right: The "Chusters" of the Seventh Day Adventists at Ephrata, Pa. This Was Built in 1750. Heavy Logs Making the Walls of the Still Sturdy, Though Desolate, Structure.

land. The first church building was

of logs, the present one dating from around that historic year, 1750. It is supposed to have been in continuous use, and serves a thriving country congregation today.

The fame of Donegal lies in the Incident of a certain sunny Sunday afternoon in 1775, when the usual array of the wealth and elegance of the English King were being offered.

An express rider dashed up with the startling news of war and independence. With simple faith that never questioned the message, in one moment they were stanch Americans. The congregation trooped out and joined hands under the great oak tree before the door, and under the leadership of their pastor, a Scotsman named Colin McFarquhar, pledged loyalty to the cause of Liberty.

Historic Donegal Church and Oak Tree

Over near the river at Donegal Springs is the charming little Donegal Church, the congregation of which was founded "prior to 1721" by settlers from the North of Ireland.

Lavinia V. Chapman

Antiques and Works of Art

Things Rare, Authentic
and Worth While
Antiques Wanted
729 N. El Molino Ave.
Terrace 2739-W
Pasadena, California

W CORDIALLY invite you to inspect our line of Rare China, glass, quaint old prints, panel work, and other articles of old English and early American silver, some choice pieces of mahogany. We also purchase articles that have an antique value.

MAYFLOWER ANTIQUE SHOPPE
128 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Back Bay 4616

Importers of Fine Antique Furniture and Objects of Art—Interior Decorators and Makers of fine Reproductions — Old Furniture refinished and upholstered.

PARIS FLORENCE
PARIS
PARIS

J. L. Strassel Co., Inc.

Interior Furnishers

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ANTIQUES

Makers of Authentic Reproductions

PARIS

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street

NEW YORK

26 King St., St. James's

LONDON, S. W. England

BRADFORD PERIN, Proprietor

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street

NEW YORK

26 King St., St. James's

LONDON, S. W. England

BRADFORD PERIN, Proprietor

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street

NEW YORK

26 King St., St. James's

LONDON, S. W. England

BRADFORD PERIN, Proprietor

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street

NEW YORK

26 King St., St. James's

LONDON, S. W. England

BRADFORD PERIN, Proprietor

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street

NEW YORK

26 King St., St. James's

LONDON, S. W. England

BRADFORD PERIN, Proprietor

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street

NEW YORK

26 King St., St. James's

LONDON, S. W. England

BRADFORD PERIN, Proprietor

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street

NEW YORK

Music News of the World

Carmens of High Lineage

By HERMAN KLEIN

London, July 24
THE singularly potent fascination that clings to the romantic figure of Carmen has been strongly evidenced of late in the columns of a leading London newspaper. Nothing in particular gave rise to the manifestation, unless it was the recent revival at Covent Garden. Neither did it take the form of an academic discussion of the actual character of the Spanish gypsy. Rather it was a raking up of memories connected with her various delineators on the English stage and a more or less gratuitous appraisal of their respective merits.

The writer of the provocative retrospect which started the correspondence called his article "Carmen of the Past"; a promising title, but the content was a trifle disappointing. Unfortunately the article contained a good many mistakes, and these in turn gave rise to others on the part of correspondents who deemed it their duty to correct them. However, the tangle was evidently straightened out, let us hope to the satisfaction of all parties, and it has left behind the pleasant conviction that it served the useful purpose of calling attention to the need for a "Complete Chronicle of all the Carmens."

The "Carmen" Jubilee

Some such record pugnaciously to be attempted, in England, at least, in view of the interesting anniversary which we are to celebrate on June 22, next, namely, the jubilee of the first production of Bizet's opera in London at the old Her Majesty's Theater. I had the good fortune to be present on that historic occasion, accompanied by my revered teacher, Manuel Garcia, who at once formed a high opinion of the work and predicted for it a lasting success.

He was also delighted with the Carmen, the talented American-born soprano, Minnie Hawk, who four months later was to reveal her wonderful voice and audience appreciation of the art for the rest of the public of the United States. What Paris had contemptuously cast aside in 1875 the audiences at Her Majesty's in London and the Academy of Music in New York received with open arms. It may indeed be said that the history of "Carmen" begins from the entry of Minnie Hawk. Her embodiment of a very complex rôle has been justly quoted again and again as ideal in the dramatic sense; while in other respects, too, except perhaps for sheer vocal beauty, it has rarely been surpassed.

Hawk and Galli-Marié

It was modeled, no doubt, on that of Mme. Galli-Marié, the original Carmen of the Opéra-Comique performance, and we had a capital opportunity for comparing the two impersonations when the French singer appeared at Her Majesty's in 1886.

Personally I preferred Minnie Hawk's performance on account of its greater charm and spontaneity, its stronger blend of Spanish temperament and southern impulse. Without the least approach to vulgarity or coarseness, it drew with bolder touches than Galli-Marié had employed the lines of Mérimee's concept, and thus made clear the nature and development of the character in the trust of its many lights.

Between the two interpretations stood an English one that differed from both, yet succeeded in a peculiar degree in striking local audiences as the right reading. This Carmen, selected from the ranks of operetta by the late Carl Rosa for the first English version (Harden in London in 1879), was Selina Dolaro, who, though vocally inadequate, was unquestionably felicitous and picturesque. She has it to her credit that her performance has never been forgotten.

Until Bizet's masterpiece began to run like wildfire through the capitals of Europe, it used to be the fixed ambition of every prima donna to sing Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust." Whether she had the least artistic justification for attempting the rôle, was quite a secondary consideration.

Trebelli and Röze

In the case of Carmen the idea became much more acute and widespread for the reason that the "test-suit" of the music, coming easily within the scope of mezzo-sopranos and contraltos, as well as of average sopranos with fairly good low notes, appealed to a vastly more extensive field. "Prima donna" began to insert a clause in their contracts providing that they should have the right, if they so desired, to appear as Carmen once during the season. There was much disappointment and heartburning in consequence—on both sides of the footlights.

The famous Trebelli, one of the most exquisite of the artists that made their homes in England, and no less a favorite in America than in London, naturally insisted, as a genuine mezzo-contralto and as the first woman to sing the "Habañera" out of Paris, upon her prerogative as a predestined Carmen. Nor will any who heard her ever forget how admirably her rich voice sounded in the part. But there, unfortunately, her claim to distinction ended. Trebelli had not the smallest notion how to act Bizet's heroine; she represented her as a sweet, mild, persuasive, well-behaved girl, a shuttlecock whom men were bound to maltreat and deceive, never dreaming for a moment that the shoe was "on the other foot." At about the same period another Frenchwoman, popular in London, but a pure soprano, who passed on quite recently—Marie Röze—committed the same mistake. She is remembered as the most "lady-like" Carmen ever seen.

Pauline Lucca

Then, early in the eighties, came the most original Carmen of all. The opera had never been mounted at Covent Garden, and the return of

sing the part, no amount of repetition could betray her into sameness or the use of a film-like cliché. With Calv's everything was the inspiration of the moment.

In more recent years there have been other famous Carmens. One will not easily forget Olive Fremstad, the gifted American soprano whom Germany adopted as its favorite in the part after Pauline Lucca had relinquished her sway. Nor Geraldine Farrar, who has achieved therein some of her most telling triumphs. Nor the delightful Barcelone contralto, Maria Gay, to whom nationality and art from girlhood upward imparted the secret of depicting the true Carmen. But there, what a risky part it is! Can mar a reputation as easily as it can make one.

Pauline Lucca after a long absence afforded opportunity for her appearance in an assumption that Germany and Austria had declared to be in no wise inferior to her wonderful Selika. And so it proved to be. She struck the happy medium between the extremes, and her "business," whilst reminding one in no single detail of her predecessors, was as clever, piquant and appropriate as it was novel, the resourceful invention of the most imaginative actress on the operatic stage. That it was imitated later on may almost go without saying; but only two or three since Lucca's day have contrived to combine with her extraordinary dramatic conception the vocal art and beauty of tone that distinguished her rendering of every bar Carmen has to sing.

Pauline Lucca identified herself with the rôle by force of instinct and sense of the theater rather than by analysis. Her remarkable versatility enabled her to turn from Selika one night to Auber's Zerlina the next; from Valentine to Cherubino; from Leonora to Marguerite; and she could achieve these metamorphoses even more convincingly than her illustrious rival, Adelina Patti, who possessed the same sort of gift.

Patti

The proof of this comparison was made manifest by the final touchstone, when both played Carmen toward the close of their careers. Then it was Lucca who triumphed, and Patti who made her only real failure. Both were of Italian origin, but the Viennese artist had the genius for subtle characterization and for quick, sudden changes of emotional feeling. The "diva" was incapable of these, and her Carmen struck the beholder as dull and colorless in consequence, apart from the fact that the music lay inconveniently for her voice. Lucca, it was who, by her same amazing gift, gave us for the first time a Carmen easy and natural in her quickest contrasts of feeling or inclination; intense, powerful, unforced in every phase of her evolution, yet never repulsive or overdrawn. Neither Galli-Marié nor Minnie Hawk had presented an embodiment so convincing in its realism as this.

Next in order in the lineage of the great Carmens must be placed the names of two Frenchwomen—one whose parents came from the border of Spain (but who were temporarily resident in New York), the other native, born and brought up in the Midi—the first Zélie de Lussan, the second Emma Calvé. Both had Spanish blood in their veins, and both were familiar with the type that Prosper Mérimée had had in thought when he drew the Carmen of his novel. Neither of them could by any chance have stumbled into the mistake of overemphasis that had beset Trebelli and Marie Röze.

Zélie de Lussan

In looks, in personal charm and witchery, in musical accomplishment and vocal grace, Zélie de Lussan filled eye and ear as the perfect Carmen. She also brought to the part unworded youthfulness and the "joie de vivre" of a real Spanish gypsy girl, which was something new, save for the interpretation of Pauline Lucca. She had, I believe, sung Carmen in English with the Boston Ideal Opera Company before doing so with the Carl Rosa Opera Company when she migrated to England; while the Italian rendering at Covent Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House only came later. But no matter where she sang it, or when, she made the rôle her own and identified herself with it to a degree that none save Minnie Hawk had done up to that time. Her voice, like Calv's, was a high mezzo-soprano, but with a less extended range in the head register and a deeper, richer tinge in the chest notes. Its quality in the medium bore a resemblance to Patti's, as did also, curiously enough, her face.

Take, for instance, Vladimir Shatov and Pierre Monteux, the two latest: Shatov the ebullient and Monteux the reserved. Shatov's kaleidoscopic arrangement of music for the regular Saturday night popular program, which closed his engagement on July 23, ran thus:

"Pomp and Circumstance" (Elgar). Tone Poem, "The Island of the Celibes" (Fabini) (first performance on the Pacific coast); "Blue Danube" waltz (Strauss); "Fêtes" from "Three Nocturnes" (Debussy); Overture to "Mignon" (Thomas); "Finlandia" (Sibelius); "Norroena Suite" (Frederiksen); "Coriolis of the Sardar" (Ippolito-Ivanoff); "Bumble-Bee" (Rimsky-Korsakoff), and Tchaikovsky's "March Slav." Then consider the "Pop" of the week following, selected and conducted by Monteux. It was entitled "French Night" and was composed of the Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys" (Lalo); Impressions of Italy (Chapier); "Sylvia" Ballet Suite (Delibes); and "Fête Polonoise" by Chabrier (first performance by Monteux).

By combining the two programs one gets a vision of the pain and their musical outlook. Shatov was universal in his scope; he gave us bits from everywhere, and included a novelty which was short, but a good example of what the latest writers are doing; also the public was given an opportunity to hear the excellent work of one of his own orchestra members, Sigurd Frederiksen, cellist, whose Suite was worthy of acknowledgment by any symphony orchestra.

On the whole, it was a stimulating evening. Monteux's program, so different in structure, speaks for itself in regard to the aforementioned contrast. He also gave a new work which received a warm welcome.

Tuesday night, July 26, Monteux took up that slight but so powerful wind and sent the shining metal back to near obscurity, while the double range of the full quota of double basses across the back and distributed in front of the sounding board, attracted the eyes. Monteux expressed himself first of all through the strings; they seem to be his real medium, while the woodwinds follow naturally and lastly and very circumstantially, the brasses and percussion appear. With this treatment the general timbre of the orchestra has a chamber-music effect that is very refined: an effect of mezzo-voce

Calv's Carmen

One will never forget in her Carmen the catlike tread, the easy, elastic pose of every movement, the movements in the "Habañera" and the "Seguidilla," the exquisite grace

of the dance for Don José at Lillas Pastia's, the swift revulsions from fawning love to fierce anger, from the fear of José's knife to the trust in Escamillo's strong arm. Above all Calv's revealed to us the fatalistic Carmen, the superstitious believer in the turn of the cards, and she never failed to fill us with pity as she stood shivering in the chilly dawn of the mountain scene, staring at the cards, while her lovely tones warbled hopelessly through the throbbing melody wherein she foretold her destiny. There was not a note in the opera that Calv's did not sing beautifully, suavely, dramatically; with just the fitting gesture and with the aid of that wonderful facial expression of hers that lay bare every nuance of the accompanying thought. Often as she had to

miss Amanda Vierheller

Voice Culture and Artistic Singing

17 Sylvan Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Phone: Lafayette 0671. Sewickley 1043

BENJAMIN KALCHTHALER JR.

Tenor :: Teacher

Studio: Tuesday, Friday and Saturday

Atlantic 5524 400 Reymar Bldg.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Residence Phone Cedar 9415

OLD ITALIAN VIOLINS

Guadagnini and Amati with certificates

Instruments in excellent condition

Will Sell at Sacrifice.

E. R. CONDON

5442 Page Ave., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Residence Phone Cedar 9415

Then, early in the eighties, came the most original Carmen of all. The opera had never been mounted at Covent Garden, and the return of

"The Little French Bayreuth"

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris, July 19
AT THE gates of Paris, in a verdant corner of the Ille-de-France, a new temple has been solemnly dedicated to music. The little fairy of the harpsichord no longer counts her wonders. Of music, dried up and withered like flowers pressed between the leaves of a herbarium, she makes a living, vital thing. She has the power of reviving beauties one thought gone. With a light breath she disperses the depressing dust that studion piles on the masterpieces of yesterday. The faded page regains its bright colors, the sap flows back into the melodic stems and harmonic flowers, life returns to the desiccated masterpiece, which blossoms deliciously like the Jerusalem rose at the touch of pure water.

Conditions Changed

Since then everything has changed. Musical technique has become more complicated. To sing "Pélées et Mélinde," "Pénélope," "La Dame Espagnole," or "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," obviously quite different qualities are needed from those required for the interpretation of "Juive" or "Les Huguenots." This was one cause of the disappearance of the street porters of lyricism.

But there are evidently others. In Europe, after the World War, all the trades that needed the exercise of strength, were without hands. The war took away the most robust of our laborers. Those that remain are much in demand. A drayman of Toulose finds work in his district too easily to risk his whole existence before in the precarious game of a musical career. Formerly he could run this risk because his manual work was overstepped, but nowadays he has no longer this security. He becomes a chauffeur, a motor lorry driver, a factory worker and he doesn't give a thought to entering the Conservatoire.

That is why we are faced with more refined, undoubtedly more cultured, even distinguished singers, but they have not the robustness of their elders. The question now is, its importance, because it touches the very basis of dramatic art. In spite of ourselves, we still exist in the tradition of the ancient theater in which the heroes of a drama were superhuman beings who were held up to the admiration of their fellows by some special prowess of the muscular order. To vanquish an enemy, kill monsters, cope with assassins, deliver the country, such were the preferred themes developed by primitive dramatists who lived in a civilization in which it was necessary to protect their lives and that of their near ones with the lance, club or spear.

This universal hero type of the theater is that of Hercules, always ready to administer blows, and no one "labor" than his were imagined. Since then, the tradition has been preserved. A tenor is always made to win battles, to destroy traitors, to deliver, at his own peril, innocent victims, to redress wrongs and to appear with sword on high like an exterminating archangel. Siegfried, Ulysses or Samson are merely grandchildren of Hercules.

A Musical Dedication

Old music is too often presented to the uninitiated in the guise of a withered tree whose dismantled branches certainly describe a noble architecture but which does not stir our feelings. The merit of Wanda Landowska will be in giving back to all the ornaments of this style an infection so subtle, true and intimate that, to the dried-up bones of each phrase, the trills, appoggiaturas, embroideries and gracefull supply the living freshness of foliage and little birds.

The inauguration of the sanctuary of Saint-Léon took place in presence of the élite of the musicians of Paris. Alfred Cortot was pleased to join in this fête and to play works of Bach and Mozart for two pianos with Wanda Landowska. No speeches, no official ceremony; a benediction of pure music dedicated these walls that will henceforth be bathed in waves of harmony.

In justice to Mr. Monteux one must say that he was warmly greeted by his audiences, which were noticeably large the last week, and had one heard perhaps but a single program, the qualities mentioned might not have been so apparent. The Chaussen Symphony of Thursday night given its Los Angeles première, was probably the high light of the week. It is a peculiarly beautiful and flowing work and particularly suitable to the conductor's style.

Dan Gridley, the soloist of Friday night, was one of two local artists selected by a group of 20 judges as best in the annual competition of resident musical celebrities. He has an unusually fine tenor voice, is mature in conception and gave distinction to the arias which he sang.

In justice to Mr. Monteux one must say that he was warmly greeted by his audiences, which were noticeably large the last week, and had one heard perhaps but a single program, the qualities mentioned might not have been so apparent. The Chaussen Symphony of Thursday night given its Los Angeles première, was probably the high light of the week. It is a peculiarly beautiful and flowing work and particularly suitable to the conductor's style.

Whether one likes it or not, this instrument will exercise a serious influence upon the dramatic ideal of the future. Other lyrical resources must somehow be found. It will, moreover, be consistent with the logic of modern development. Mechanism is freeing man more and more from manual labor. Progress is almost nothing about himself, his thoughts, his sufferings or his regrets, even to his most intimate friends. During that time, in spite of his physical handicaps and his financial difficulties which obliged him to give lessons allowing him but little leisure, he unfalteringly continued with his composing; and one need only examine his works for a moment to discover that they are as much the result of care and reflection as of inspiration.

To understand this artist one

must have a knowledge of his sentimental life, Chopin's character and the instant fame of his works have not yet been sufficiently explained; that is to say it is possible profitably to write further on a musician whose works are made of "eternal music."

A Strange Contradiction

It has become a habit to represent Chopin as a sentimental and languid young man, but this impression of him is false. If, however, Chopin had been more accurately described, sentimentalists might have found him less interesting. Almost all works on Chopin reveal this strange contradiction: he is represented as careless, weak, submitting to social or romantic influences; but we are told that, even at the most agitated moments of his sentimental life, Chopin said almost nothing about himself, his thoughts, his sufferings or his regrets, even to his most intimate friends. During that time, in spite of his physical handicaps and his financial difficulties which obliged him to give lessons allowing him but little leisure, he unfalteringly continued with his composing; and one need only examine his works for a moment to discover that they are as much the result of care and reflection as of inspiration.

To understand this artist one

must have a knowledge of his sentimental life, Chopin's character and the instant fame of his works have not yet been sufficiently explained; that is to say it is possible profitably to write further on a musician whose works are made of "eternal music."

RESTAURANTS

The Mystery of Chopin

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Warsaw, July 12
should dispense with all the romances of which Chopin and his works have been far too much the subject. One should satisfy himself that Chopin was at the same time romantic and unromantic. He was not the only example of this combination at that period; two other great artists might be mentioned: the poet, Alfred de Vigny, and the painter, Delacroix.

On the occasion of the centenary of Romanticism it is well to give credit to Chopin's strength of character, and to understand that he remains one of the finest and most cultivated writers of the present time in France; Emilie Vuillermoz, the most subtle of her musical critics, and Guy de Pouilly, who is the author of a successful book on Liszt, have at about the same time, devoted their meditations to the composer of the Etudes and the Nocturnes.

With the exception of Mr. Bidou's book, which is an effort to penetrate the connection between Chopin's inspiration and his technique, and also with the exception of a few of Mr. Ganche's studies, these books only reproduce what is already known about the Polish genius, and do not throw on him the fresh light we might expect. The principal material of these works is taken from the already ancient book of Wodzinski, a few of Liszt's opinions, and from Neck's indispensable volume, although these sources are not clearly indicated.

Much Remains to Be Said

We are flooded with literature of a more or less high standard which has been published apparently without considering that much remains to be said and explained with regard to Chopin himself; and I say this as one who has read and knows nearly everything which has been written about this great composer. We have not yet, in England, in the United States or in France, a work

THE HOME FORUM

Reflections by Avonside

THE gloaming is long and soft and sweet and the twilight falls ever so slowly, coming on by imperceptible stages as difficult to mark as the movement of the minute hand of a clock. Its hours are the fairest of all the fair hours of the summer's day in England. They are distinctly the hours for one's daily stroll, that stroll which leads one along the banks of some gentle stream or across a lush field where the sheep are huddling drowsily together against the night, and the cattle, having fed to content, stand in meditative quiet, motionless as the Sphinx.

At such an hour as this there is a deep satisfaction in wandering by the Avonside. For now, as the twilight steals on as softly and tenderly as the closing of a flower's petals at nightfall, Stratford is again the tranquil place of old, quiet as on those evenings when a simple country lad was making his way across the fields to Shottery, not dreaming that because of him this land should some day be every man's objective. The "trippers" have gone, seeking by mornings chancery lanes, Birmingham and Worcester, Banbury and Coventry, and the "Black Country" beyond the green borders of Warwickshire. The tourists are in their hotels. The farmer-folk and the workers are in bed. Everything is quiet along the Avonside, and now of all hours one may stroll there or sit upon one of the benches under the willows and think upon the memories and associations which cluster about this first of all literary shrines of the English race.

So I sat last evening beside the Avon. It was in the garden hard by the Memorial Theater, or what remains of that structure of astonishing and indeterminate architecture. In the gathering shadows the remnants of the tower and of the walls were silhouetted against the glow of the western sky like the ramparts of Elsinore. In its half-demolished state the burned playhouse seemed somehow more suggestive, one might almost say more recreative, of a true Shakespearean atmosphere than ever before. However, this is more or less a matter of opinion, though I find others share it. What was most refreshing about this hour beside the Avon was the perfect quiet. Not

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

The Christian Science Board of Directors have constituted an Editorial Board for The Christian Science Monitor, composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Chairman; Editor: Mr. Roland R. Harrison; Executive Editor: Mr. Charles E. Nichols; Managing Editor: Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editor.

Editor: The Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and decide all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor and shall carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper.

The Monitor Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

An Old New England Orchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An old New England orchard is a pleasant place to be. An old New England orchard in the spring! The trees are great nosegays, the merry breeze is sweet. With birds and bees and happiness a-wing!

An old New England orchard is a jolly place to be. An old New England orchard in the fall; The trees bend low in welcome, reach out their bounteous arms, The meadow lark sings forth his cheery call.

An old New England orchard under blue of summer skies, With the little mother robin on her nest; Or winter time festooning all the sleeping boughs with snow— Each season paints the picture I love best.

CLARA ELIZABETH KUCK.

Indian Women at Home

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1895 by

MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of a manuscript is desired, that must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid to the countries of Great Britain, \$10.00. The same, \$2.25. Six months, \$4.50. One month, \$0.75. Single copies, 5 cents.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraphic and local news sent to it, and may not otherwise credit this paper.

All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor for export, for any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remitting copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Domestic Foreign
14 pages 2 cents 2 cents
16 pages 6 cents 3 cents
18 to 24 pages 6 cents 4 cents
25 to 32 pages 6 cents 5 cents
33 to 42 pages 6 cents 5 cents
Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

OFFICES

SCHENECTADY, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. 1, England. 20 Madison Ave., New York City.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 487 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

AUSTRALIAN: Permanent Trustees Building, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York 270 Madison Avenue, Philadelphia 502 Fox Building

Cleveland 1653 Union Trust Building

Milwaukee 1405 McCormick Building

Kansas City 708 Commerce Building

San Antonio 487 Van Nuys Building

Seattle 500 Skinner Building

Portland, Ore. 100 W. Burnside Street

Paris 5, Avenue de l'Opéra

Florence 11 Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application.

This page is to decline any advertisement is reserved.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



Fladungen, Rhoen, With a Portion of Old City Wall.

Leaves From a Child's Book

Book

The outside cover with its worn edges, its scrolls and flowers and gilt bands, bears in the center the picture of a young girl who smiles above its lettered announcement: "Acme Compositions."

On the occasionally blotted pages within, there is recorded in the round, cramped hand of the little girl writer the daily doings of her mountain home, with ardently written compositions on weighty subjects.

"The Early Settlement of Colorado" is a precocious attempt, some of the copying being done in the fine Spencerian penmanship of her mother. It is the story of the gold prospector and his hardships, when flour was thirty dollars a hundred, and sugar seventy-five cents a pound, hardships with which she had little patience.

"Some had no tents, only blankets," she writes, "and slept on the ground, but they had neither stoves at home and slept in their houses."

More to the liking of her ten years is the self-imposed task of writing of her home.

With several flourishes she heads the page:

The Highland Home
There are a great many people in Highland Home," she informs us, "both young and old, cats, dogs, cows, horses, chickens, turkeys and ducks, the ducks belong to one of the girls and they are a spoiled lot, and they are as noisy, they quack from morning till night, people are apt to be noisy if their meals are not on time and I am sorry to say the ducks meals are not."

Considerable comment follows on the various "occupants" of the home, the dog receiving a kindly word because he believed in "whatever you do, do with your might," a comment illustrated by the fact that he made so much noise and raised such dust that he drove the cattle down the road. The final paragraph brings her to the horses, "of which" she tells us, "there are five, two driving horses, one kicking horse, and two riding ponies. If you see some girls on ponies, one a brown one that lopes, and another a brown one that trots all the time (when it don't walk) you will know that they come from the Highland Home."

In the composition on "Dogs" we are told that they are "animals with four legs, hairy coats, and long bushy tails."

"Cats" are given a page; their attributes summed up in purple ink: "Cats are a small animal with soft coats, and are a great many different colors," run the opening lines.

"Birds" too, are expounded with the same purple ink, and we learn that "birds are different from a animal because they have bills and two legs."

Follows a poem on "Snow":

Snow, Snow,
I like it ever so much you know.
It falls on bush
And tree tops tall,
On cottage and farm,
Palace and hall,
It don't make a noise
Like rain at all,
But just comes quietly
On one and all."

"Flowers" have a royal beginning in the purple ink which must have given out, for in more prosaic black fluid we read at the end of the effort, which has previously dealt with wild flowers, that "there are a great many tame flowers" which are "nice to smell," continuing.

"The tame flowers are the prettiest I think because they are more pretty colors, we have a great many tame sunflowers, they are bigger than the wild ones."

"A 'Secret'" is "discovered" to the great boulders on one of the surrounding hills are likened to "a batch of corn bread" which "a giantess called Mary" made and carried to its summit for the sun to bake.

"Here she left it and forgot about it. Tom, her husband happened to go by a day later and seeing it, took his pocket knife and cut one end off of it, he took a very little bite so that no one might see it but not thinking it, because it had too much soap in it, he laid it down just where he got it and went down to the house and got another loaf, and laid along side of it to bake, for he was hungry and must bake some. But Mary and Tom having poor memory, forgot the bread again. Years went by, these batches of corn bread got harder each generation until they became stone.... Now this is a secret no one knows but you and me, and if one desiring I can take them to the place where the corn bread lays."

The thing that pleases her most is "keeping house," and with careful attention to details she describes their play house under some cottonwood by the sparkling little mountain brook.

"The tame flowers are the prettiest I think because they are more pretty colors, we have a great many tame sunflowers, they are bigger than the wild ones."

"A 'Secret'" is "discovered" to the great boulders on one of the surrounding hills are likened to "a batch of corn bread" which "a giantess called Mary" made and carried to its summit for the sun to bake.

"The thing that pleases her most is "keeping house," and with careful attention to details she describes their play house under some cottonwood by the sparkling little mountain brook.

"The tame flowers are the prettiest I think because they are more pretty colors, we have a great many tame sunflowers, they are bigger than the wild ones."

"A 'Secret'" is "discovered" to the great boulders on one of the surrounding hills are likened to "a batch of corn bread" which "a giantess called Mary" made and carried to its summit for the sun to bake.

"The thing that pleases her most is "keeping house," and with careful attention to details she describes their play house under some cottonwood by the sparkling little mountain brook.

"The tame flowers are the prettiest I think because they are more pretty colors, we have a great many tame sunflowers, they are bigger than the wild ones."

"A 'Secret'" is "discovered" to the great boulders on one of the surrounding hills are likened to "a batch of corn bread" which "a giantess called Mary" made and carried to its summit for the sun to bake.

"The tame flowers are the prettiest I think because they are more pretty colors, we have a great many tame sunflowers, they are bigger than the wild ones."

The Nobleman's Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE closing verses of the fourth chapter of John's gospel is related the story of the healing by Jesus of the nobleman's son. The reader of the narrative is invariably impressed by the great faith exhibited by the anxious father. We do not know what had been his experience with the Master, whether or not he had witnessed the numerous healings performed by Jesus in the region round about Galilee. At any rate, his thought had been touched and he had glimpsed the possibilities of spiritual healing sufficiently to turn to the greatest exemplar of it when seeking a remedy for his stricken son.

Manifestly the case was serious, for we read the son "was at the point of death." Jesus, apparently either to emphasize the importance of the healing he was to perform, or to point the necessity of believing upon him as the messenger of God, even without material proof of his Messiahship, said to the nobleman, "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe." But the father's faith was not shaken and the need was urgent; so he rejoined, "Sir, come down ere my child die." His faith in the Master's ability to heal even so severe a malady as that with which his son was beset was unshaken. Then Jesus said to him, "Go thy way; thy son liveth."

And manifestly the case was serious, for we read the son "was at the point of death." Jesus, apparently either to emphasize the importance of the healing he was to perform, or to point the necessity of believing upon him as the messenger of God, even without material proof of his Messiahship, said to the nobleman, "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe." But the father's

faith was not shaken and the need was urgent; so he rejoined, "Sir, come down ere my child die." His faith in the Master's ability to heal even so severe a malady as that with which his son was beset was unshaken. Then Jesus said to him, "Go thy way; thy son liveth." And we read that the man believed what Jesus had said and turned homeward, to be met on the way by his servants bringing him word of his son's healing. Later it was learned that the relief had come at the moment when the healing word had been declared.

The nobleman, apparently, had thought the Master's presence necessary to the healing of his son. Christ Jesus, however, did not deem that necessary. So clear was his perception of spiritual Truth, so firm a grasp did he have upon the great facts of being, so conscious was he of the allness and ever presence of Spirit, that his personal presence was unnecessary to deliver the one in need from the false sense of bondage. The absent healing of disease is a common experience in the life of the Master.

Christian Science likewise has again demonstrated the possibilities of absent treatment of disease, so that much of its healing ministry is performed by those not personally in contact with the sick.

Christian Science likewise has again demonstrated the possibilities of absent treatment of disease, so that much of its healing ministry is performed by those not personally in contact with the sick.

Organ Recital

(Bach)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Small rushing winds
speak from the curtained past;
Near and nearer sounding,
merrily, merrily,
a host of echoing voices
Fashion a fugue like a Gothic cathedral,

arched and lofty, gray-walled,
Lifting roof and spires that gleam gold.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Compassion

A pity beyond all telling
Is hid in the heart of love.

—YEATS.

SCIENCE AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Oxide sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper 3.00

Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible paper 3.50

Full leather, vest cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00

Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India paper 5.00

Lovett, heavy Oxford India Bible paper 8.50

Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper 11.50

FOR THE BLIND
In Revised Braille, Grade One and Two, one-half and a Half, Five Volumes \$12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco 7

STOCK MARKET SUBJECTED TO PROFIT-TAKING

Despite Heavy Selling, New Highs Made by Dozen Issues—Utilities Up

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Reactionary tendencies developed in today's brief session of the stock market, although pools continued their efforts to mark up prices and succeeded in lifting nearly a dozen issues to new record highs. The selling was not matched with anything in the day's news, but appears to have been inspired largely by the belief that the technical position of the market had been weakened by the recent sustained advance.

General Motors, Allied Chemical and some of the other leading industrial leaders were the hardest hit, although there were no wide open breaks. On the upside, buying was most effective in such specialties as Collin & Alkin, International Harvester, each of which made first price gains above yesterday's final quotations.

United States Steel common was under pressure but some of the independents, particularly Republic and Inland, received strong support. Public Utilities also showed fractional strength. Brooklyn Union Gas, mounting to a new high and Brooklyn Edison climbing more than 3 points.

The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Week-end profit-taking led to numberless declines in the bond market today, but various high grade issues continued to respond to easy money conditions.

Eric "D" 4s were again on the upside, rising nearly a point soon after opening. Brooklyn Union Gas 5s gained a fair-sized fraction.

Chicago Great Western 4s attracted a few buyers, but Louisville & Nashville 7s declined.

Bonds of independent steel companies, including some fractional losses being sustained by Youngstown Sheet & Tube 6s and Bethlehem 6s, Brooklyn Union Gas 5s and International Telephone 5s also were depressed.

On moderate activity occurred in the foreign division. Yokohama 6s advanced nearly a point.

DOWNTREND IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP)—With black reports losing effect apparently as market influence, wheat showed an early decline today. Indications for a large Canadian crop were also cited as a bear factor.

Starting 4c to 4c off, wheat underwent some additional setback. Corn, oats and provisions were likewise down, corn opening unchanged to 4c down and ending at 4c all around.

Opening prices today were: Wheat,

September, 1.37 1/2 to 4c; December,

1.41 1/2 to 4c; March, 1.44 1/2.

September to 4c; April, 48c to 5c;

December, 49c to 5c; March, 52c.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Whether the public will continue in their free market policy for years to come remains to be seen. It seems only reasonable to conclude that business will prevail over man's cautiousness, and further, possibly, buy contracts, the only direction in which there has been speculative excess in so many stocks.

Starting 4c to 4c off, wheat underwent some additional setback. Corn, oats and provisions were likewise down, corn opening unchanged to 4c down and ending at 4c all around.

Opening prices today were: Wheat,

September, 1.37 1/2 to 4c; December,

1.41 1/2 to 4c; March, 1.44 1/2.

September to 4c; April, 48c to 5c;

December, 49c to 5c; March, 52c.

Clark, Childs & Co., Boston: President Coolidge's refusal to run again should have no serious effect on business. There is little change in the general situation, except for a small improvement in the technical strength of the market.

Undoubtedly many issues are selling high enough and their spokesmen are taking a stand on the present condition to effect distribution. Nevertheless, the market is making good stocks which appear to be found among the sound industrial and high-grade rails.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The decisive manner in which the list rallied and resumed its upward course following President Coolidge's recent announcement of his plan for the inherent technical strength of the market.

Undoubtedly many issues are selling high enough and their spokesmen are taking a stand on the present condition to effect distribution. Nevertheless, the market is making good stocks which appear to be found among the sound industrial and high-grade rails.

Coldwell & Co., Boston: It must be recognized that from now on, however, politics will become an increasingly important factor in making continuance of market movements uncertain. So far as fundamentals are concerned, it must be mentioned that the market should continue to demonstrate its inherent strength, for news from business and industry are not unfavorable.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OFFERING

MONTRÉAL, Aug. 6 (Canadian Pacific directors approved the offering to stockholders of record Aug. 19, on the 12th, of \$100,000,000 worth of present holdings of \$22,500,000 in three installments of \$50 each on Sept. 1, Dec. 1, and Mar. 15, 1928. Right to subscribe expires Sept. 29. It is to be offered for subscription to officers and employees of the company at \$100 a share on the monthly installment basis.

ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE ORDERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Electric Auto-Lite Corporation of Toledo has received contracts from 14 of the largest automobile manufacturing companies in the country for starting lights and ignition equipment. During the third quarter of the year, 1927, the car will be used on more than one-half the cars produced in the United States. The car is to be used for the remainder of this year and next.

SAFETY RAZOR EARNINGS

American Safety Razor Corporation reported the net earnings ended June 30, 1927, net profit of \$22,550,000, or 12 cents and federal taxes, paid to \$1,69,872, or 9 cents, in the June quarter of 1926. Above figures represent the net assets of the company's wholly owned British subsidiaries or of other subsidiary companies.

ART METAL NET LOSS

Net profit of the Art Metal Construction Company for the first half of 1927 was \$1,000,000, or 11 1/2 cents a share on 20,570 shares of \$100 par value for the first half of 1926.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, Aug. 6—Exchequer receipts for the week ended July 30 totaled £1,666,321 and expenditures £1,666,775. During the week the floating debt increased by £173,460,000 from £171,070,000 at the end of the previous week.

PENNEY CO. PROFITS LESS

Net profits of \$2,172,461 for the first half of 1927 as reported by the J.C. Penney Company compared with net profits of \$2,481,886 for the first half of 1926.

OHIO OIL EXTRA

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Ohio Oil declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the stock quarterly of 50 cents, both payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15.

FILLSBURY FLOUR DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Fillisbury Flour Company declared initial quarterly dividends of 40 cents on the common and 30 cents on the 6 1/2 per cent preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Last		Sales		Last	
200 Amishi	High 130	Low 125	Aug. 5	2600 Loewe, W.	High 52
200 Ab & Straus	73	73	73	400 Louis & N.	147
600 Ahumada	3	3	3	400 Maudlin	146
200 Air Educ.	132	132	132	400 Magna, Cop.	374
100 Air Educ.	132	132	132	400 Mullison	166
7200 Allied Ch.	154	154	154	400 Morrison pf	185
100 Allis-Chal.	107	107	107	400 Mullison pf	185
200 Am. Can.	101	101	101	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
600 Am. Ex.	148	148	148	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Gas	214	214	214	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Hld.	65	65	65	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Ice	122	122	122	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bloch.	184	184	184	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Gas C	41	41	41	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bo.	124	124	124	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Br.	53	53	53	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Cloth.	57	57	57	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Car.	101	101	101	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
600 Am. Ex.	148	148	148	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Gas	214	214	214	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Hld.	65	65	65	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Ice	122	122	122	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bloch.	184	184	184	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Gas C	41	41	41	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bo.	124	124	124	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Cloth.	57	57	57	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Car.	101	101	101	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
600 Am. Ex.	148	148	148	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Gas	214	214	214	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Hld.	65	65	65	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Ice	122	122	122	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bloch.	184	184	184	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Gas C	41	41	41	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bo.	124	124	124	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Cloth.	57	57	57	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Car.	101	101	101	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
600 Am. Ex.	148	148	148	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Gas	214	214	214	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Hld.	65	65	65	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Ice	122	122	122	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bloch.	184	184	184	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Gas C	41	41	41	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bo.	124	124	124	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Cloth.	57	57	57	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Car.	101	101	101	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
600 Am. Ex.	148	148	148	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Gas	214	214	214	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Hld.	65	65	65	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Ice	122	122	122	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bloch.	184	184	184	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Gas C	41	41	41	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bo.	124	124	124	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Cloth.	57	57	57	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Car.	101	101	101	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
600 Am. Ex.	148	148	148	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Gas	214	214	214	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Hld.	65	65	65	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Ice	122	122	122	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bloch.	184	184	184	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Gas C	41	41	41	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bo.	124	124	124	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Cloth.	57	57	57	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Car.	101	101	101	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
600 Am. Ex.	148	148	148	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Gas	214	214	214	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Hld.	65	65	65	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Ice	122	122	122	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bloch.	184	184	184	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
100 Am. Gas C	41	41	41	400 N. Am. Corp.	120
200 Am. Bo.	124</td				

WEEK'S REVIEW
OF BUSINESS
AND FINANCE

Stocks and Bonds Advance
as Money Rates Drop—
Building Active

Two announcements of outstanding importance tended to shorten the course of financial markets this week. President Coolidge's decision that he would not be a candidate brought about a sharp drop in stock prices, and the discount rate cut was an equally pronounced rise. The possibility of any change in present Administration policies which have won such confidence with business interests created considerable uncertainty for a time, but confidence in the soundness of the present trade situation and in the political outlook as well, finally predominated.

The reduction of the New York Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent later in the week gave further impetus to the recovery in stock prices which was then well under way. Kansas City, St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland have also reduced the rates to the 3½ per cent figure. This action serves to emphasize the unusual case of the money market at a time when a stiffening of rates is the usual occurrence. The plethora of funds seeking employment participated in New York, is considered unprece-

dicted. The stock market not only made a remarkable recovery from the first shock of the Coolidge announcement but continued to surge upward for the greater part of the week. A long list of issues were carried to new price peaks and many money conditions caused heavy buying of investment stocks.

The stock market was on a large scale, and at times orders were so numerous that close a runaway market occurred in some stocks. A sharp sell-off movement, however, came into the market late Friday and took a heavy toll of the sensational gains previously recorded by the more volatile issues.

Bond Market Strong.

The bond market responded vigorously to the drop in the discount rate, and issues were the largest in many weeks. Investment issues were reported in active demand in all parts of the country, and many of the highest grade bonds sold near the closing dates of last May. There was a good demand for railroad issues and the convertible group was again to the fore, with Brooklyn Union Gas, 5½% and ErieConvertible 4½ Series.

The outstanding features of foreign bonds were also higher, with Italian

bonds in active demand.

Business reports this week were, for the most part, favorable, indicating that the seasonal recession in trade activity is about ended. Building activity under construction at the present time is reported to be at the highest level on record. Contracts awarded in the first three weeks of July exceeded the corresponding weeks last year. From previous indications this increased building activity should be a big factor in aiding fall business expansion.

Movement of goods consumers continues heavy, although below that of a year ago. Retail freight loadings for the week ended July 23 were 1,012,424 cars, a decrease of 65,797 cars from the corresponding week last year, and 21,095 less than the same period in 1925. Smaller coal shipments account for more than half the decline from last year's total.

Steel Trade Improves.

Growing optimism in iron and steel circles is reported this week by the steel trade review. Demand continues to gain steadily. Buying of structural and reinforcing bars is expanding, indicating the needs of the fall building program. Orders from the automobile trade are coming in more freely.

Pig iron production in July averaged 36,159 tons a day, according to the Indiana, a drop of 7.5 per cent from the June average of 102,988 tons a day, making the rate the lowest since September, 1925. The latest stoppage in the Oklahoma field was responsible for more than a gain in August.

The dollar volume of business for the week ended July 26 was smaller than the preceding week, but larger than a year ago, according to the Department of Commerce. With few exceptions, chain store sales so far reported for July show substantial gains.

Sales of the two leading mail order houses for July were up ahead of last year's record. Sears, Roebuck & Co. showed a gain of 4.7 per cent, and Montgomery Ward & Co. a slight increase of 6.1 per cent.

Imports of 12,000 barrels of oil for the week ended July 26 were 10,578,000 barrels, an increase of 11,000 barrels over the week in 1925. A gain of 1.4 per cent, compared with July last year.

The outlook for abundant crops in the northwest has added interest in that section. Greater activity is also reported in the middle Mississippi Valley, in parts of Texas and some points in the southeast.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:

ACTUAL CONDITION.

Excess reserves \$56,554,720, or 14,18,220. Loans \$77,050,000, or \$33,555,000. Cash in vault \$1,297,599,000, or \$524,329,000. Cash mem bks. \$65,300,000, or \$15,000. Rev in dep. \$10,320,000, or \$2,000. Rev in dep. \$10,176,000, or \$1,000. Time dep. \$22,100,000, or \$1,000. Circulation \$23,220,000, or \$1,000. US dep. \$7,375,000.

AVERAGE CONDITION.

Excess reserves \$50,001,550, or \$1,02,275,580. Loans \$58,000,000, or \$25,810,000. Cash in vault \$1,277,775,000, or \$23,000. Cash mem bks. \$65,300,000, or \$15,000. Rev in dep. \$11,515,000, or \$1,000. Rev in dep. \$10,578,000, or \$1,000. Time dep. \$14,520,000, or \$1,000. Circulation \$21,719,000, or \$1,000. US dep. \$7,375,000.

US Deficit.

CERTAIN-TEED EARNINGS UP.

Certain-Teed Products Corporation for the six months ended June 30, 1927, reported net of \$1,121,000 after charges, federal taxes, depreciation, etc., equivalent per common dividend \$0.10. Dividends and accrued preferred, to \$0.29 a share on 307,000 shares of its \$100 par common, compared with \$0.29 a share on 307,000 shares of its \$100 par common, com- in the half of 1926. Net earnings, 68% to 2.40%, 2.60% for the year ended June quarter was \$1,775, after above, charged equal to \$1,175, the difference com- pany, compared with \$425,780,000 in the com- cens, for the six months ended June 30, 1926, and \$785,504, or \$1.27 a share in the sec- ond quarter of 1926.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO.

The executive committee of the New England Telephone Telegraph Company authorizes the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for new construction and improvements in its plant. Including this authorization, the total commitment of the company for plant expenditures this year is \$16,337,704.

SCRAP PRICES UP 50 CENTS.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 6—Scrap prices have advanced 50 cents on a heavy melting steel is quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.50 a ton.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927
NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, AUGUST 6

Yr. 1927. Div. Sales High Low Last Change Net. Sales High Low Last Change Net.

104½ 124 Ab Straus 4900 140 140 139 140 +1 1 Matl. Assil. 8300 121 115 115 116 +1 1 Matl. Assil. 8300 121 115 115 116 +1

105½ 124 Amtl. Express. 399 185 162 162 162 +1 1 Cub-Am. Assil. 6100 22 22 22 22 +1 1 Cub-Am. Assil. 6100 22 22 22 22 +1

105½ 124 Adv Rum. 241 100 100 100 100 +1 1 Cuban Dom. 200 104 104 104 104 +1 1 Cuban Dom. 200 104 104 104 104 +1

105½ 124 Adv. Canada Lead. 2900 125 125 125 125 +1 1 Cudahy Pack. 70 84 84 84 84 +1 1 Cudahy Pack. 70 84 84 84 84 +1

105½ 124 Adv. Farn. 2800 195 195 195 195 +1 1 Cushman Sons. 200 118 118 118 118 +1 1 Cushman Sons. 200 118 118 118 118 +1

105½ 124 Ajax Rubber. 100 100 100 100 100 +1 1 Cushman Frt. 2100 84 84 84 84 +1 1 Cushman Frt. 2100 84 84 84 84 +1

105½ 124 Alaska Jneau. 100 100 100 100 100 +1 1 Davidson Chem. 30 111 111 111 111 +1 1 Davidson Chem. 30 111 111 111 111 +1

105½ 124 Allied Chem. 2100 150 150 150 150 +1 1 Del. Hump. 430 120 115 115 115 +1 1 Del. Hump. 430 120 115 115 115 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Del. & L. W. 2400 107 107 107 107 +1 1 Del. & L. W. 2400 107 107 107 107 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Devco & Ray. 1700 182 182 182 182 +1 1 Devco & Ray. 1700 182 182 182 182 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Devco & Ray. 1700 182 182 182 182 +1 1 Devco & Ray. 1700 182 182 182 182 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1 1 Diamond M. 2400 128 128 128 128 +1

105½ 124 All. P. W. 700 124 124 124 124 +1 1 Diamond M. 24

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. 7 AM ad. advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.

STORES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—180 Thorndike St., near Commonwealth Ave.—Free if taken now; good business section; also another store suitable for barber shop and beauty parlor. For information tel. Aspinwall 2364. H. ORCAN

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, mornings; Saloon Tower Bldg., Suite 1960, 11 West 42nd St. Telephone Chipping 6338.

SALESMEN WANTED

Splendid Opportunity for Three Salesmen

This Company enjoys the distinction of being one of the best in the business. The broadest market for its products under a new policy that its present day conditions require that the salesmen should be independent. Consequently, it manufactures its own products and distributes them direct to the user.

The men we are looking for must be able to have successful selling records for the past five years. They should be between 25 and 35 years old. The man that applies to us must be a leader in his field and willing to make a change in occupation. We need men that have the ability to clearly present a product. The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative. You will be given the opportunity to help him to succeed in his organization, hoping to discover it and then use him to the best advantage.

The Christian Science Monitor has the established qualifications.

Box M-285, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Governess to take care of a small child. Salary \$15. Christian Scientist preferred; only experience help needed apply who previously had complete charge of a child. Box X-89.

MACHINERY built on contract. SWEET & DOYLE FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, Troy, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS**CORONA**

Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.

27 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 1394

Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.

Carbon Paper • Ribbons.

STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED

2 Months \$5.00

PERSONAL SERVICE

ACCOUNTING WORK of all kinds undertaken; certified reports submitted. AMES NOWELL C. P. A., Box 3008, Boston.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, gold, silver, cash, cell phones, etc. WILLIAM LUCHER, 165 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 2053.

CARPET CLEANING

GLOBE CARPET CLEANING CO., 94-96 Lincoln Ave., New York City. Mott Haven, Bronx, and Brooklyn. Cleaning, storing of domestic and Oriental rugs; free call and delivery in New York and vicinity.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON, Beacon Street, near Dartmouth—Business opportunity available. \$200 weekly; all antique furniture; small house and furniture to right party on easy terms.

It is unnecessary to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The Christian Science Monitor, hoping to discover it and then use him to the best advantage.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

It is unnecessary for our men to have a place to live with initiation fees. We have a place for men with initiative.

The man must be a person of individuality to interview intelligent business executives.

We do not expect to teach anyone how to sell—his fundamental quality you must possess now. We do expect to inform you by the right kind of application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Next Disarmament Conference

AT THE close of his address, summarizing the work of the Conference for the Limitation of Naval Armaments, and explaining why out of that conference had come no specific agreements or recommendations, Hugh Gibson said:

The interruption of our work should not be interpreted as indicating a permanent inability to agree upon an effective method of naval limitation, and it is our hope that a thorough study of the whole problem of naval armaments may lead to the finding of some method of reconciling the views of our respective governments and that a satisfactory agreement may shortly be concluded for a greater limitation of auxiliary naval craft.

Despite general disappointment that nothing specific has resulted from the conference, well-informed observers of international affairs will feel confident that it has not been without its useful results. Though there has been a sharp divergence of opinion among those called into conference, there have been no recriminations, nor any rift in the international good feeling which characterized the sessions. Such expressions of antagonism and predictions of coming disaster as have come out of Geneva have proceeded only from representatives of the press, overzealous in the maintenance of their own national contentions, rather than from the responsible delegates.

The Christian Science Monitor has insisted from the start that a conference implied a discussion between representatives who were willing to make mutual concessions in order to attain the desired end. It implies, furthermore, a willingness on the part of each of the participants to recognize as honorable and worthy of consideration the positions assumed by the other conferees. To go into such a meeting with a fixed program from which there can be no recession seems to us erroneous. It is no less erroneous if the point at which concessions must end is described as the minimum. The American delegates were thus bound, and as the result this country comes out of the conference in the position of having practically refused concessions at all commensurate with those proffered by Great Britain. Much stress is laid by authorities at Washington upon the undoubtedly fact that in the Washington Conference the United States made greater sacrifices than any other country. But apparently this willingness to yield naval strength in the cause of international harmony was not so strongly manifested at Geneva.

It is wholly probable that the endeavor thus interrupted will be renewed at Washington. President Coolidge is quoted as having said that he believes more can be accomplished there than in a European atmosphere. It is, of course, wholly desirable that the endeavor to avert competition in naval construction with all its attendant cost to taxpayers and menace to peace should be resumed. Before it is again taken up, there should be opportunity for the responsible heads of the governments involved to consider more carefully the merits of the propositions offered by their opponents in the discussion. It did not appear in the debates at Geneva that the American delegates gave at all respectful consideration to the very different problems which confront a world-wide commonwealth like that of Great Britain. It is entirely conceivable that for police purposes that Nation requires a multitude of small cruisers, mainly in Pacific waters, which would be almost negligible in a war with a first-class power. And yet it was upon the British insistence upon the right to build cruisers of this character that the conference largely split.

Probably months devoted to a dispassionate inquiry into the needs of each nation involved, and to the formulation of propositions which more fully recognize these needs, may fitly prepare for a conference which will accomplish definite results. But we would like to reiterate the suggestion already made by The Christian Science Monitor that such a conference should not be composed wholly of naval experts and diplomats, but that there should be place in it for advocates of disarmament as a thoroughly practicable and necessary policy.

Trees Which Pay Dividends

THE annual forestry legislative survey of the American Tree Association, just given out by Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the association, contains much encouragement for the growing hosts of workers for forest conservation in the United States.

It shows that three states—Delaware, Florida and South Carolina—in the last year have joined the commonwealths that have established forestry organizations, bringing the number up to forty-two, and that progress has been made in Nevada and Utah, where, as in Wyoming and Arkansas, legislation on the subject has been enacted, although no definite conservation organizations have been formed.

During the year the truly prodigious number of 73,000,000 trees have been planted throughout the country, while the area of state forests has been increased to 6,838,936 acres. The rapid progress now going on in this important work of preserving the Nation's resources is indicated by the fact that in 1927 five times as many trees were planted in the various states as were set out ten years ago. Mr. Pack seems wholly justified in pointing to these figures as indicating "real accomplishment," and he gives further encouragement by declaring:

Reforestation has made notable advance during the year. The development of state nurseries and the distribution of tree seedlings or transplants, as in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Indiana and New Jersey, have resulted in many trees being planted.

With the recent Mississippi Valley floods in thought, and in view of the importance that the problem of controlling the great river will assume in the coming session of Congress, Mr. Pack makes timely reference to the relation between forests and rivers. He notes that the recent inundation has called the Nation's attention to the necessity of river control as nothing else could have done. Then he emphasizes an important point recently referred to editorially by the Monitor, by saying that while the planting of forests on the tributaries of the Mississippi and at their headwaters will not stop

floods, it is a procedure which will aid in preventing them, "and is the only one I know of that will pay dividends in future years."

This last consideration is a most important one for the public, for legislators and for the friends of the forests to remember and to emphasize. Dams, levees, parallel canals and other enormously costly engineering works may produce quicker, more visible immediate effects in flood control than abundant forests rightly placed. But all of these projects, besides their original cost, will require, unlike trees, constant huge expenditures for repairs and maintenance, and none of them, as the forests will do, will actually return great cash revenues in the long years to come.

Earning by Writing

NOT infrequently income tax rulings have in them a certain element of humor, although as a rule the humor is apt to be rather grim in the opinion of the taxpayers to whom the rulings apply. But we think that to that large and increasing number of individuals in the United States who live by the pen, or to substitute a fact for an established phrase, by the typewriter, recent ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau on their earnings will be looked upon as fundamentally funny, as well as officially foolish.

The ruling has to do with the distinction in the amount of tax laid upon earned and unearned income. It is a pretty safe proposition that anybody who gets a livelihood by writing earns every dollar he enjoys, but the sages of the income tax think otherwise. They admit that the man on a newspaper or magazine, paid either by salary or space, earns all he gets. They also believe that an individual who writes a book, and sells it for a fixed sum to the publisher, has earned that sum. But if he writes such a book, and it is given over to the publisher on a royalty basis, his income, according to these wiseacres, is unearned.

Just where the intelligence of this ruling comes in it is difficult to understand. Whether sold on royalty, or for a lump sum, the book required precisely the same amount of work to write, the same exertion of the imaginative faculties, or the same amount of industrious research. Why in the world in the one case the reward it obtains should be regarded as earned, and in the other as unearned, we cannot comprehend.

The trouble with decisions of this sort is that they affect a great number of people, but possibly no one individual very seriously. They can be made carelessly, wantonly, and there is no one whom it would pay to undertake the labor and expense of getting them reversed. We should think that in this case, however, the injustice is so glaring that the income tax authorities might very well reverse themselves without waiting for some one to bring a test case.

The Ocean Yacht Race of 1928

FEW announcements have been made in recent years which have been received with more interest in the yachting world than that which recently came from Washington, D. C., to the effect that July, 1928, will see a Spanish-American ocean yacht race for a big trophy donated by the King of Spain and minor trophies which are to be donated by some of the leading Spanish Yacht Clubs.

This will not be the first time that the yachtsmen of the United States and Spain have been engaged in friendly rivalry. In 1907 American yachtsmen visited San Sebastian, where they engaged in a series of sonder-class races; and then in 1910 Spanish yachtsmen returned the visit and raced their yachts off Marblehead, Mass. These races, however, were held in local waters, whereas the coming event is to be from one country to the other, and promises to furnish some splendid seamanship as well as some friendly sportsmanship between the yachtsmen of these two countries.

It is twenty-two years since the last ocean race was held between the yachtsmen of the United States and those of another country, that one being Germany. The race was between New York and Cowes, and Wilson Marshall of the Larchmont Yacht Club won the trophy with the Atlantic. The 1928 race will be more of a test than that of 1905, as it will start at New York and end at Santander, Spain. It is proposed that Spanish and American yachtsmen take part in a return race the winter of 1929, covering the course which Christopher Columbus sailed 437 years before, with the start at Palos, thence to San Salvador, and the finish at Nassau.

Although it will be more than ten months before the 1928 race starts, it is interesting to note that a number of famous yachtsmen have already entered their boats, a fact which gives assurance that the race will be a success. Should the race be thrown open to small seagoing craft as well as the largest of the yachts, it will probably establish a record for the number of contestants ever to take part in an ocean race.

Luxury Today, Necessity Tomorrow

A SURVEY of labor employed in what are commonly known as the "new industries" was recently authorized in an innocent-looking notice emanating from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. These include the plants manufacturing radios, iceless refrigerators and the sundry other supplies which have come upon the markets in quantity within recent years. According to the announcement, the current labor surveys made have covered only the basic and older industries. It has been the practice to gather from such plants the data relating to the number of men employed, hours of employment, wages, etc., from which reports the bureau has been able to estimate the cycles of employment and the condition of industry. Now it is found, however, that an unusual amount of labor is being utilized in the newer industries. Consequently, if the statistics are to be complete, these industries must be included.

The survey from henceforth will include labor used in the making of household motors, heating units, storage batteries, dry-cell batteries, radio receiving sets and parts. It will be noted that these appliances are generally being con-

sisted in the household and in the office. They may be classified generally as labor-saving machinery of the small portable type, although upon close examination many of them would frankly be classified as luxuries. The extent to which such appliances are being marketed in the United States, however, throws a new light not only upon the labor conditions in this country, but likewise upon the changes in economic and social conditions of the population in general.

A broad market for such articles of commerce would very naturally not have been possible had not the public been trained to expect and to demand these modern refinements and conveniences. That the public taste has been educated to such an extent has made possible the development of new and vast industries in the United States which were entirely unknown several years back. This situation may not be exclusive to the United States, as markets for similar products are being developed in foreign countries very rapidly. It also may be but an incident that such articles have been largely the result of American inventive genius. The very fact, however, that many of these so-called luxuries have been conceived by American inventors should in itself be significant. There must certainly have been some strong impelling force behind the mass thought to have inspired them. And whatever it was that has inspired the invention has likewise inspired the financing and the practical building of the appliances.

There is reason to be proud of the fact that these "luxuries" have been devised and manufactured. It is high time that they be included along with the basic industries of the country in all labor or other surveys that may be planned. Once the sewing machine was considered a luxury, as also was the automobile. The change in attitude toward those have been no more marked than the change we may expect to see in the public's attitude toward some of the modern "luxuries." Once the idea of luxury is forgotten, the industry is established as basic and another convenience has been inherited by the public.

Flying One's Sport-Model Airplane

TEN years seems a remarkably short time wherein to reach the state of navigation which the pioneer globe-circling automobilist, Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Gildon, predicts, when we shall all be flying in little machines, which will then be the ordinary means of transportation. As he puts it, when people go out to visit their friends, instead of taking their umbrellas, they will take their sport-model airplanes.

What renders this forecast particularly significant, however, is the fact that it points so emphatically to the extraordinary rapidity with which the limitations of mortal belief are today being overcome. What will be the situation fifty years from now—or two hundred? And this not so much from the standpoint of the actual material achievements, as from the point of view of what those achievements mean in the unfoldment of human experience.

Little by little humanity is lifting itself out of the false beliefs which have for thousands of years prevented it from manifesting those qualities of greatness which are the inherent birthright of man. And the wonderful inventions of these latter days point more and more clearly to the actuality of man's selfhood, untrammelled by any harassments of time, space or matter in any aspect.

As one looks back through the centuries, the development of mortals has been coincident with their throwing off of ignorance, and the superstitions and horrors of centuries gone by all sprang from the limiting beliefs which were allowed to frighten men out of the recognition of their true heritage. From flying one's sport model airplane it should be but a small step to the demonstration of man's real freedom from all material limitations, for the wonders of this present age point to the day when the universal brotherhood of man will have been wrought out as the natural status of humanity.

Random Ramblings

Since Mr. Chamberlain's recent exploit one will have to be careful not to be misunderstood when saying to a friend that one is going out on deck to take the air.

The lavish wealth of nature will soon show in its fields of goldenrod, the diamond sparkling dew in the sun of an August morn and the silvery sheen of its placid streams.

If, as reported, on his retirement, the President will be made head of Amherst College, there will be many a young man of the future who keeps school with Coolidge.

If the proposed consolidation of the big steel and automobile corporations goes through, the new concern should be a hard and fast combination.

Some prominent militarists are said to uphold war as a world benefit. Verily "there is nothing like leather," as the shoemaker said.

If "Bobbie" Jones uses that feathered ball which a Scotsman gave him at Saint Andrews, he ought to get a lot of "birdies."

Suppose it won't be long before radio photographs, the marvel of the present day, will be looked upon as tintypes are today.

Before long now the bituminous people will be extolling the advantages of soft coal for a hard winter.

Summer is the fan season—golf fans, baseball fans, tennis fans, not forgetting electric fans.

If it is true that our national rubber resources are limited, why not try stretching them a bit?

"The Play on Words" continues to be the source of some of the best comedy hits.

There, little rubbish pile, don't you cry. You'll fill a landing field, bye and bye.

Co-operation has about succeeded in de-joking the prune.

Coolidge chose "choose" choicely.

Internationalism in the Berkshires

THE blue Berkshires compass Williamstown about as though it lay in a bowl, its bottom vivid green with broad lawns and spreading elms. College buildings, fraternity houses and spacious homes, nearly all of the American colonial type, are ranged beside the spacious strips of brilliant greenward through which runs the ribbon of asphalt that forms part of "Route No. 2" from Boston to Albany.

It is all as purely American as could well be imagined, even to the fact of the interminable procession of motors steadily shooting past. Now and then a lumbering hay-wagon, piled high with sweet-smelling grasses, blocks the impatient motor as though to remind them that there is still an American countryside and that even in Massachusetts men still wrestle living from the soil.

Not all Americans are Babbitts. Even in New England there are those who look upon land as something other than real estate—as something to be worked upon for the service of mankind, rather than merely traded in to the ends of exploitation. So Williamstown today is the center of a farming region, the evidences of which one does not wholly forget, overshadowed though they may be by the educational activities centering about Williams College.

In the summer, the normal activities give place to the Institute of Politics; the smooth-faced lads in caps and sweaters yield to bearded statesmen or diplomats from abroad and educators from other colleges, while the talk is no longer of football or of college classes but of Philippine independence, of the unending struggle between autocracy and democracy, or of political life in Europe.

♦ ♦ ♦

A town more typically American, or perhaps I should say typical of a better Americanism than that Sinclair Lewis ever drew, becomes for the nonce a capital of international thought. College classrooms are crowded with mature students, living over their undergraduate days and studying with zest the vexed problems of international relations.

I commented upon the apparent activity of interest in foreign affairs which brings together thus some 200 or more people, from many states and following many callings far removed from internationalism. My auditor turned out to be of a cynical nature:

"If Williamstown were not so delightful a summer resort," he remarked, "that theory might hold. Any man of sense would make a bluff at studying the differential calculus or the grammar of the ancient Chaldeans for the sake of spending four weeks here in midsummer. I'd like to see the test made in midwinter. It's like holding a disarmament conference in Geneva in summer."

"Of course the conferees don't agree. If they did, they'd have to note down their conclusions and go home. As it is they can turn cheerfully from disagreeing over 9-inch guns, to controversies over an 18-hole golf course by the side of the lake and shaded by snow-tipped pines, and can cool off passions provoked by parity by taking an afternoon run over to Chamounix and contemplating Mt.

♦ ♦ ♦

Naturally of a genial and conversational disposition, the Count places a rigid censorship on the topics of his talk. He is not unwilling to expatiate upon the scenic and climatic beauties of Italy, but concerning political, social or economic conditions there, he is as dumb as a bronze Buddha. One wonders what the effect of such suppression upon the brightest mentalities of a whole nation will ultimately be.

Free thought and free speech are dynamic—it is as dangerous to suppress them as to confine an explosive gas. Sooner or later the force confined breaks its bonds with calamitous results. And pending this, silence is eloquent. The logical and wise dictator would not content himself with prohibiting criticism but would command constant eulogy. Perhaps that may be the next step in Italy or Turkey. W. J. A.

The Making of a Dictionary

THE making of a dictionary represents a tremendous human undertaking. And this year is to come to completion a task in the history of lexicography so mighty and so exacting and so long drawn out as almost to overwhelm the average thought. For the New English Dictionary, which the Oxford University Press hopes to complete before the end of the present year, was commenced under the direction of the eminent Dr. Murray who was not less than forty-eight years ago!

Yes, it was in 1879 that leading scholars of the English-speaking race set out upon the immense work of compiling the most comprehensive dictionary in history, a dictionary that should be, indeed, all-comprehensive, that should be in fact a complete compendium of that marvelous instrument called the English language. Yet, great as was the task confronting them, Dr. Murray and his associates contemplated no such period as forty-eight years as their work should be done.

In fact, date after date has been set for the completion of what has come to be known in literary circles as the "N. E. D." At the beginning of the century 1807 was set as the latest at which the new dictionary, in its numerous volumes, should be given to the world. Extension after extension has been made as the undertaking has grown in proportions. The magnitude of the work has seemed to increase in a sort of geometrical proportion to that accomplished, until more than once the workers have found themselves all but discouraged.

But he will find other things much more interesting and even more surprising. He will learn, for example, that his native tongue, in which a vocabulary of a few hundred words was once deemed sufficient for the average person's needs, is a vaster thing than his wildest fancies could comprehend. He will gather that even Shakespeare, whose broad understanding of the language is said to have comprehended a vocabulary of somewhere about 20,000 words, had to worry along with a comparatively meager knowledge of his mother tongue. For the New English Dictionary will contain more than 407,000 words!

What letter would you suppose, after giving the matter a moment's consideration, commences the spelling of most of the words in our tongue? The lexicographers of the "N. E. D." found that it was the letter "S." They discovered, moreover, that upward of 50,000 words begin with that letter; and an entire volume of the new dictionary is devoted to it. At the other extreme is the humble "Z," and there are more than 200 words beginning with it.

As to the uses of all these words the highest authorities, present and past, have been quoted and consulted; and in some instances over twenty columns of print have been devoted to quotations and explanations. As to the exact significance of thousands of words there have been many views expressed, but liberal quotations have honored the arguments on all sides. And since the inception of the huge undertaking, enough of the new words which have come into existence from time to time have been added to fill in themselves the pages of the average "home" dictionary.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

ON August 1, the new postal tariff came into force, notwithstanding protests from all parties of the Reichstag. Hitherto it has been customary for local letters to cost five pfennigs, while for letters to other parts of the country a ten-pfennig stamp was necessary. In future the local letter is to cost eight pfennigs and the price to the country also raised considerably. It now appears, however, that places of more than 100,000 inhabitants must pay for a local letter the same fee as for a provincial letter, a similar arrangement being made on a lesser scale with postal cards. In view of the dearth of most things in Berlin and of the forthcoming taxation of foodstuffs, and, above all, remembering that the post is one of the wealthiest state institutions, this new burden is deemed unfair. Economic and industrial corporations are also vainly raising their voice in protest against the measure.

</